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[Translated from the French for the N. Y. TABLET.]

IDLENESS;

OR,

THE DOUBLE LESSON.

"Next morning I was up before five o'clock. The day was beginning to dawn. I said my prayers, and, as on the previous night, I felt that a great change had been wrought in me. Then I resolved to write to my parents. I fell on my knees, as though I were really in their presence; I earnestly besought their forgiveness, and promised to deserve it by my future conduct.

"When I went down stairs, Ma'am Simonnin received me with the same kindness. I showed her my letter, not yet sealed; she read it with attention, and giving it back, said to me with tears in her eyes:

"'Poor lad! be faithful this time to the promises you have made your parents; it is the only consolation you can now give them!'

"At this moment the master appeared. Showing me the strap and the buckle he said: 'There, boy, take hold of that. Be off to the fountain like a good fellow. That'll stretch your limbs for you, and then here are your two sous—as you pass the grocer's, you can buy butter or cheese for them, or anything you like.'

"I obeyed, but I did my errand so quickly, that on seeing me come back dragging the two large buckets of water, the worthy man cried out gaily:

"'Why, what a smart fellow you are! one would think you had always been at that business. *Come,* (this was a favorite word of his,) when I want to carry the hand-barrow I know now who'll help me.'

"'I will and welcome, my good Mr. Simonnin,' I replied smiling; 'you see I can take my share of a load any time.'

"I then opened the shop and went to breakfast. During that meal a bright idea struck me. Being resolved to work every evening in my chamber, I required light, so as not to use the lamp which belonged to my master. I, therefore, made up my mind to eat my bread dry every morning, and to keep my *sous* for the purchase of candles and paper, too, when the little stock in my desk was run out. This resolution completed my arrangements for study. The taste for it came to me very late, children, as you may well say, but the imprisonment which I underwent in the college, and still more, the severity of Mr. de Verval, had fully opened my eyes; I resolved, at any cost, to repair my faults, and that praiseworthy object became the sole end of my life.

"I understood very well that the prosecution of my studies ought not in any way to interfere with the duties of my state: it was my intention to apply myself conscientiously to discharge them to the best of my ability.

"That very day, I had the good fortune to make a grand step in my new master's favor. This man, whom I, at first, thought so rough, on account of his threats, had a heart full of the kindliest feelings, and was, moreover, an upright, honest man, all of which I discovered pretty soon.

"It was generally on Sunday that he and his wife settled their accounts. Accordingly when I entered the back shop that morning after breakfast, I saw them both sorely puzzled making out some accounts, and I took it upon me to offer my services. Toinette immediately gave me her place, and when Simonnin saw me at work he joyfully exclaimed:

"'My faith, boy, if you handle the tools as you do the pen, I prophesy that you'll be one of the best workmen in St. Antoine's suburbs. Why that uncle of yours didn't know what he was talking about, with his scolding and grumbling! I think you must have worked pretty hard, after all, to know as much as you do at fifteen!'

"This reminds me of the old proverb: 'In the kingdom of the blind, the lame are kings.' Simonnin thought me well instructed, because *his* knowledge was much exceeded by mine, and that alone made him suppose that I had made good use of my time. But I could not allow him to remain in error, or accept a compliment so little deserved, especially as it conveyed a slur on my uncle's veracity. Inflexible as the latter had shown himself towards me, it would have been ungrateful in me either to deny, or let any one else doubt his generous intentions, which I had abused for a whole year. So, without any hesitation, I confessed all to Simonnin, not even forgetting the pain which my bad conduct had inflicted on my parents. At this part of my story my broken voice betrayed the depth of my own sorrow. I even ventured to confide to him my plan of study, entreating him not to throw any obstacle in my way, inasmuch as it should not infringe on my duty towards him; at the same time I requested him beforehand to keep my secret. He listened attentively and in silence, but I saw by his face that he was pleased. When I had told all, he shook me warmly by the hand, and said:

"'All right, my lad. Persevere in your good resolutions, and God will befriend you. After to-day, you'll find a friend in your master, always ready to help you to the best of his power. As a beginning, you shall have an hour more every day for your studies; you can go up to your room every evening at seven o'clock, instead of eight, and if you continue to please me as well as you do now, we shall see if we cannot push you on a bit towards the end proposed by your father.'

"Hearing this, I threw myself into the worthy tradesman's arms; he held me there a moment in silence, then resumed:

"'Come, come, don't give way like that. It's foolish, you know. Come! Toinette tells me you have a letter to send off to-day to your people, so we'll go and post it, and after that, we'll go through the city a little, for I know you haven't seen much of it yet.'

"Here his wife gave him a look which he appeared to understand, for he immediately added with a smile:

"'Be easy, dame, there will be no glass for this morning. I see now that this good lad needs all the brains he has got to bring his bark safe to shore, and, indeed, it won't be my fault if he gets stranded on the shoal of the tavern.'

"We then went out. I was light as a bird: the frank avowal of my misdeeds, the generous encouragement given by Simonnin to my proposed plan, and my firm resolution to merit the esteem of so good a master, all concurred to lighten my grief. My working jacket no longer appeared ugly; it was much handsomer since I determined to wear it with honor. So I stept after the cabinet-maker with great alacrity. Much more obliging than my former guide—notwithstanding his natural quickness of temper—he permitted me to examine at my leisure the different objects of interest which I saw on my way. Many of the choicest works of art still bore the dismal traces of revolutionary fury, for the tempest which had convulsed the entire country had but just passed away. I addressed some questions to Simonnin on this subject, and his replies were marked with such justice and good sense, that I was both pleased and surprised. The fact is that when the wokingman's ideas are not perverted by false doctrines, they are generally distinguished by sound judgment, wtth a just appreciation of men and things. I am too much indebted to this faculty of my excellent master not to pay a just tribute to the virtues of the class to which he belongs.

"We did not reach home till six o'clock in the evening. The good woman was at first a little put out, for the dinner was cold, and so forth; but Simonnin gave such a droll account of my raptures on seeing the sights of the great city, that she laughed heartily herself, and the anger was all gone.

"From that day forward, I was really treated by this worthy couple as if I were their own son. They had no children, which was doubtless an additional reason why they took such an interest in me—an interest which, to say the truth, I did my best to merit by close attention and perfect docility.

"Nevertheless my life at Simonnin's was not exempt from trouble. The work given me to do very often exceeded my strength, for on certain days the housework was much heavier, and in the intervals I had to work unceasingly either at the bench, or varnishing and polishing furniture brought in by outdoor hands. When at work the sweat often stood in large drops on my brow, and there were times when I could hardly stand from fatigue, but still I should go on—there was no rest or relaxation during the hours of labor In this respect Mr. Simonnin was unmerciful; ceaseless toil could alone keep him in humor. So it was that when I ascended to my chamber at night, I found it hard to take up my books; the pen fell from my hacked and trembling fingers. Then I invoked God's assistance, thought of my dear father and mother, and got courage to go on.

"Yes, children, I have found from experience that with faith, good-will and filial affection, one can overcome many obstacles which laziness alone sets down as invincible; my apprenticeship to the cabinet-making, progressing side by side with my studies, should serve to convince you that, with God's assistance, man has many resources within himself.

"In the commencement of this double enterprise, my progress, indeed, was hardly perceptible; I barely kept myself from forgetting the authors studied during my brief career in the college. Neither did I gain much ground in mathematics, for which I had a particular taste. In vain did I grow pale over my Bezout, an author then followed in military schools, and which I had commenced with my first teacher. I did not then understand that learned work, although I confined myself to the elementary part, and my tears often fell on the page before me. Completely discouraged, I would give up, and put away the book; then taking hold of it again, I would say: 'This will never do; God who has inspired me to this will, perhaps, guide my understanding; and all at once the problem was made clear to me, and I ended with being surprised at myself for fancying it difficult.'

"Yet all this did not profit me much in the way of progress. I knew very well that without a teacher I could never obtain the instruction necessary to carry out my father's views, and enable me to undergo an examination; but, at the end of three months, the worthy Simonnin, knowing my secret hopes and projects, gave me no small encouragement.

"'Work away, my boy!' he said to me one evening when he ascended to my garret to look at my writing books, 'work away, and all will go well. You have perseverance, I see plainly. I am well pleased with you in every way, and have made you my book-keeper, much to my own advantage. On the other hand, you are attentive to your work, and are never afraid of trouble, and, on my word, you make such a good offer already at the plane that I don't say but you'll be able in a few months from now to earn some small matter for yourself. It's true

I didn't bargain with *the other* for that (this was his usual mode of referring to my uncle); but no matter, the honest man never lets his own interest go between him and justice. Now, when your first year is up, and maybe sooner, if business stirs up, I mean to give you a little acknowledgment every month which will enable you to have a master. Poor fellow! if I was a little better off than I am, I'd do more than that for you: in place of keeping you working here, I'd have sent you back to college, partly to console your parents, and partly to spite that hard-hearted uncle of yours whom I have been trying hard to soften a bit by praising up your obedience and assiduity, though I took good care to keep him in the dark about your studies.'

"You may imagine, children, how fervently I thanked the worthy Simonnin, whose promise gave a new impetus to my courage. Nevertheless, there was one great drawback to my happiness. It is true, I must avail myself of the good man's generous proposal, if nothing better turned up, but he was doing what he was not bound to do, and it might be, more also than he was able to do. This thought gave me great concern, but Providence, ever kind, came to my assistance when and how I least expected, and made Simonnin's kind sacrifice unnecessary.

"One morning when I had helped my master to take home several articles of furniture to a fine house on Isle St. Louis, not far from our place, I was left by Simonnin to give the last polish to the furniture. When going away, he told me, as usual, to be quick with my work, so, taking off my jacket, so as to work more at my ease, I went down on my knees before each piece of furniture, and rubbed away so hard that in a little while my shirt and vest were wet with perspiration.

"'Poor lad!' said some one passing behind me, 'don't work so hard; that is violent exercise, and the weather is excessively warm.'

"I turned quickly, for the voice had reached my heart; recognizing at once the person to whom it belonged, I uttered a piercing cry and fell to the ground. It was Deville, the excellent friend whose advice I had fatally neglected, and before whom I now had to blush with shame.

"He did not at once recognize me, but on hearing that cry of anguish, and seeing that strange posture I had, from shame, assumed, he ran to me, raised my head, saw my downcast face, and cried in his turn:

"'Ernest d'Olbar! is it possible?'

"Then only did I venture to arise; he took me in his arms, and pressed me to his bosom, while I, choking with emotion, could hardly utter a word.

"O, my children! what a treasure of goodness lies hidden in the heart of the virtuous man when God inspires his actions! I had hardly made known to Mr. Deville the extent of my faults, and the efforts I was making to repair them, when pressing me again in his arms, he said:

"'Dear Ernest! I now see you, then, what I long wished to see you! Oh! do not regret the hardship which, young as you are, you have undergone: besides that it serves as expiation, it is by it that your soul is tempered, that you have acquired a sense of duty, and found the holy inspirations which will henceforward guide you in the path of rectitude. Adversity and labor, my young friend, are the two crucibles wherein virtue purifies her chosen souls. Have courage, then!

"'As to your scientific studies,' pursued he with an indescribable smile, 'we shall be two now to prosecute them, and I should be much disappointed if, in three years, you are not fit to pass your examination for admission to the Polytechnic School. During that time you can also learn your trade, and make sure of being no burden to your friend, the cabinet-maker. The little donation which he promised to give you shall then be the reward of your labors; you will accept it; and those little savings, carefully kept together, will defray your first expenses at the school. During those three years, I, too, will be laying up something for a little fund to meet your expenses at a later period. Do not interrupt me,' he went on, seeing by my face the emotions of my soul, 'hear me to the end:'

"'I felt an unaccountable interest in you from your first entrance into the college: ever after I desired to gain your affections, and direct your conduct, in order to lead you to good; but unhappily I could not be much with you. Your faults and our separation grieved me much. I regretted that I could not snatch you from your perilous condition. Often, my dear Ernest, did I beseech the Lord to restore you to a sentiment of duty, and now that I find you penetrated with that sentiment, I am too happy not to regard you henceforward as a brother confided to my care by Divine Providence. I am alone in the world. From my childhood I have been deprived of the sweets of family affection, I will try to renew them by adopting you.'

"During this discourse the eyes of the noble fellow were fixed on mine. With clasped hands we stood regarding each other, he with the tender solicitude of a father, I with the gratitude of a respectful son. I burst into tears, and could hardly get out a few words of joy and gratitude.

"That moment, children, was, perhaps, one of the happiest of my life, for I had just acquired a friend, that is to say, the most precious treasure that man can have on earth, and which he rarely ever finds. Young as I was, I felt the value of such a blessing, and Deville must have been hardly less delighted to witness the transports of my joy.

"At length we both recovered our composure. My friend told me that he had fallen in with an excellent family, from whom he thought he could easily obtain permission to devote two or three hours every evening to me: it was just the time when he left his pupil in the drawing-room. There would then be nothing to prevent him from carrying out his generous intention of giving me regular lessons.

"When I was leaving, Deville promised to see me that same evening, and you may imagine how joyfully I hastened to relate all to the worthy Simonnins. If I had before doubted their affection for me, I would have had, that day, a convincing proof of it; for they were almost as rejoiced to hear of my good fortune as if it had concerned their own child.

"I need not tell you with what alacrity I went to work planing my planks. I no longer felt fatigue, and the heat of the day troubled me no more. It seems that happiness gives strength an hundred fold: before it all difficulties vanish; all becomes light and easy; it sees objects through the prism of its own contentment.

"These dispositions I also brought with me to my evening studies. When I heard my beloved preceptor mounting the ladder-like stairs leading to my garret—when I had installed him by my side, in front of my little table, whereon my books were carefully ranged, I opened my Bezout with entire confidence, just as though I were able to explain its pages from beginning to end without missing a word; doubtless Deville must have been amused at my assurance.

"However, he appeared well satisfied, not with my progress (you know it could not have been much), but with the application which had carried me through a fresh study of my several authors. From that moment, he confidently predicted the success of our projects.

"Soothed that night by the sweetest dreams, I found myself at my father's feet in the so-much desired uniform. That beloved father blessed and praised me; my mother and sisters pressed me by turns to their heart. . . . . Oh! how I begged of God, on awaking, that a dream so delightful might one day be realized, and with what ardor the very thought inspired me for the accomplishment of my duties!

"But there is no need to dwell on those first days of my recovered happiness. You can easily imagine me in my garret-room, where, every evening, for three whole years, the best of friends shut himself up with me, enduring, without a murmur, the heat of the roof in summer and the rigorous cold in winter. During our last season, a frosty wind made the weather still more inclement for a great part of the time, so that our fingers were often numb with the cold. Deville would laugh and throw a quilt over my shoulders, then, wrapping himself up in his cloak, he would cheerfully resume the rapid series of instruction which he gave me in the sciences. Each step I made in advance gave him so much pleasure that his countenance was constantly beaming with joy during those long studious evenings.

"On the other hand, Simonnin had succeeded in making me a good workman. For some time past I could receive what he chose to give me without fear of abusing his kindness. My savings at length enabled me to dress in a more becoming manner.

"I had attained my eighteenth year, and Deville was of opinion that I might safely present myself for the school examination. At that period the diploma of bachelor was not required, but even if it had been, I would not have shrank from trying to obtain it. I ordered the fine black coat, and I own my heart beat when I tried it on; it seemed to me that with it I could mount again some steps of the social ladder, whence my own idleness and my uncle's severity had brought me down.

"During my apprenticeship, I had written several letters to my uncle imploring forgiveness, but he remained inflexible, and had even renewed his prohibition, through Simonnin, to appear before him. I had, therefore, no warrant to apply to him on this momentous occasion, the most important of my life, since it was to decide my destiny.

"The thought was painful to me, not because I had any idea of soliciting Mr. Verval's pecuniary assistance if I succeeded in obtaining admission: Deville's generous friendship left me quite easy on that point, and I felt a pleasure in owing all to him; no, but my mother's brother had also some claims on my gratitude, rigorous as they were, and I would have wished, at least, to obtain his approval. That was not to be thought of, however, so I must only to do without it. Had I not, moreover, the sanction of my father's will?

(To be continued.)

NAPOLEON'S OLD GUARD—THE FINAL CHARGE AT WATERLOO.

Napoleon's Old Guard gained, by their many desperate instances of bravery, an immortality in history; but their grand crowning was their desperate charge at Waterloo, which has few parallels in ancient or modern warfare. They fought for their adored Emperor, and to retrieve the evil fortunes of the day, and they fell as though to do so would secure them immortal glory and eternal bliss in the world of spirits. The most graphic and stirring account of that last fearful and fatal struggle, that we have seen, is from a recently-published French work. It reads like war itself—this is it:

"During the day the artillery of the Guard, under Drouet, maintained its old renown, and the Guard itself had frequently been used to restore the battle in various parts of the field, and always with success. The English were fast becoming exhausted, and in an hour more would, doubtless, have been forced into a disastrous defeat, but for the timely aid of Blucher. But when they saw him with his 30,000 Prussians approaching, their courage revived, while Napoleon was filled with amazement. A beaten enemy about to form a junction with the allies, while Grouchy; who had been absent to keep in check, was nowhere to be seen! Alas! what great plans a single inefficient commander can overthrow.

"In a moment Napoleon saw that he could not sustain the attack of so many fresh troops if once allowed to form a junction with the allied forces, and he determined to stake his fate on one bold cast, and endeavor to pierce the allied centre with a grand charge of the Old Guard, and thus throw himself between the two armies. For this purpose the Imperial Guard was called up and divided into two immense columns, which were to meet in the British centre. Those under Reille no sooner entered the fire than it disappeared like mist. The other was placed under Ney, and the order to advance given. Napoleon accompanied them part of the way down the slope, and halting for a few minutes in a hollow, addressed them a few words. He told them the battle rested with them, and that he relied on their valor, tried in so many fields. 'Vive l'Emperor!' answered him, with a shout that was heard above the thunder of artillery.

"The whole continental struggle exhibited no sublimer spectacle than the last effort of Napoleon to save his sinking empire. The greatest military skill and energy the world possessed had been taxed to the utmost during the day. The intense anxiety with which he watched the advance of that column, the terrible suspense he endured when the smoke of the battle wrapped it from sight, and the utter despair of his great heart when the curtain lifted over a fugitive army, and the despairing shriek sung out, 'The Guard recoils!' 'The Guard recoils!' makes us for a moment forget all the carnage in sympathy with his distress.

"The Old Guard felt the pressure of the immense responsibility, and resolved not to prove unworthy to the great trust committed to it. Nothing could be more imposing than its movement to the assault. It had never recoiled before a human foe, and the allied forces beheld with awe its firm and steady advance to the final charge. For a moment the batteries stopped playing and the firing ceased along the British lines, as, without the beating of a drum or a bugle note to cheer their steady courage, they moved in dead silence over the field. Their tread was like muffled thunder, while the dazzling helmets of the curriassiers flashed long streams of light behind the dark and terrible mass that swept in one strong wave along. The stern Drouet was there amid his guns, and on every brow was written the unalterable resolution to conquer or die. The next moment the artillery opened, and the head of that gallant column seemed to sink into the earth. Rank after rank went down, yet they neither stopped nor faltered. Dissolving squadrons and whole battalions disappearing one after another in the destructive fire affected not their steady courage. The ranks closed up as before, and each treading over his fallen comrade pressed unflinchingly on.

"The horse which Ney rode fell under him, and scarcely had he mounted another before it also sank to the earth, and so another and another, till five in succession had been shot under him. Then, with his drawn sabre, he marched sternly at the head of his column. In vain did the artillery hurl its storm of iron into that living mass. Up to the very muzzle they pressed, and driving the artillery men from their pieces, pushed on through the English lines. But just as the victory seemed won a file of soldiers, who had laid flat on the ground, behind a low ridge of earth, suddenly rose and poured a volley into their very face. Another and another followed, till one broad sheet of flame rolled on their bosoms, and in such a fierce and unexpected flow that they staggered before it. Before the Guard had time to rally and advance, a heavy column of infantry fell on its left flank in close and deadly volleys, causing it, in its unsettled state, to swerve to the right. At that instant a whole brigade of cavalry thundered on the right flank, and penetrated where cavalry had never gone before.

"The intrepid Guard could have borne up against the unexpected fire from soldiers they did not see, and would have rolled back the infantry that had boldly charged its left flank, but the cavalry finished the disorder into which they had been momentarily thrown, and broke the shaken ranks before they had time to reform, and the eagles of that hitherto invincible Guard were pushed backward down the slope. It was then the army, seized with despair, shrieked out—'The Guard recoils!' 'The Guard recoils!' turned and fled in wild dismay. To see the Guard in confusion was a sight they never before beheld, and it froze every heart with terror. Still those veterans refused to fly; rallying from their disorder they formed into two immense squares of eight battalions and turned fiercely on the enemy, and ably strove to stem the reversed tide of battle.

"For a long time they stood and let the cannon balls plow through their ranks, disdaining to turn their backs on the foe. Michel, at the head of those battalions, fought like a lion. To every command of the enemy to surrender, he replied—'The Guard dies—it never surrenders,' and with his last breath bequeating this glorious motto to the Guard, he fell a witness to its truth. Death traversed these eight battalions with such rapid footsteps that they soon dwindled away to two, which turned in hopeless daring on the overwhelming number that pressed their retiring footsteps.

"Last of all but a single battalion, the debris of 'the column of granite' at Marengo was left. Into this Napoleon flung himself. Cambronne, its brave commander, saw with terror the Emperor in its frail keeping. He was not struggling for victory, he was intent only on showing how the Guard should die. Approaching the Emperor, he cried out, 'Retire! Do you not see that death has no need of you?' and closing mournfully yet sternly around their expiring eagles, those brave hearts bade Napoleon an eternal adieu, and, flinging themselves on the enemy, were soon piled with the enemy at their feet.

"Thus greater in its own defeat than any other corps of men in gaining a victory, the Old Guard passed from the stage, and the curtain dropped upon its strange career. It had fought its last battle."

THE SWEDISH PERSECUTION CASE.—Referring to this case, the *Univers* says: "Our letters from Stockholm do not contain anything by way of confirmation of the complete and spontaneous amnesty which the *Correspondent Havas* attributes to the Regent in favor of the Catholic neophytes exiled for the Faith. The future will tell us what is to be thought of this rumor. Let us only observe that if the Regent had desired to perform in proper time this act of justice and reparation, a natural occasion presented itself since the birth of the Duke of Wermeland, son of Prince Oscar, who had been the object of public rejoicings for two months before the condemned had quitted Sweden. At this moment far the greater part of the exiles are at Copenhagen with their families. Thanks to the charity of their brethren in France, they do not suffer privation if it be not that of country, which they can scarcely prevent themselves from regretting and deploring. They do not fail to pray for their benefactors. It is, they say, a duty which, in the fulness of their hearts, they take care to perform. Similar news has come from Munich, where one of the exiles has retired with his son."

A terrible accident occurred a few days since at Callicoon, Sullivan Co., N. Y., to Henry Erberts, a citizen of that place. He went to the grist-mill of W. L. Weed, with some grain, and while there, his clothes became entangled with a perpendicular shaft, which whirled him at the rate of one hundred evolutions a minute, and at each revolution his body struck the woodwork. The machinery was stopped as soon as possible, but his bones and flesh were so broken and bruised that he died shortly after. An inquest was held upon his body; verdict: "Accidental death."

There are twenty-seven theatres in Paris, twenty-three in London, and ten in New York.

VISIT OF HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL WISEMAN TO DUNDALK.

[*From the Newry Examiner.*]

Friday, the 3d of September, 1858, will be long remmbered in Dundalk and its vicinity, as that which witnessed the arrival of his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman in that town, as well as the enthusiastic welcome accorded to him by the inhabitants.

On the previous day, Thursday, his Eminence left Dublin, accompanied by the Very Rev. Monsignor Clifford, the Very Rev. Dr. Russell, the Rev. Mr. Crawley, Maynooth, and Mr. Wiseman, Private Secretary, with the intention of paying a visit to Lord Bellew at Barmeath, which is about ten miles from Dundalk. At the Balbriggan and Drogheda stations considerable crowds of people assembled, who, when the train stopped, pressed forward with considerable eagerness to the carriage which his Eminence occupied, and kneeling on the platform received his blessing. Several of the local clergymen of Balbriggan and Drogheda were in attendance to pay their respects to his Eminence, and had the honor of kissing his hand. A similar demonstration took place at Dunleer. As he proceeded towards the carriage of Lord Bellew, which was in readiness to convey him to Barmeath, the people gave vent to their feelings in loud and repeated cheers. A large number of the local gentry and clergy had been invited to meet his Eminence at Barmeath.

THE WELCOME TO DUNDALK.

It was expected that his Eminence would arrive in town on Friday, at 11 o'clock, from Barmeath, the residence of Lord Bellew, where he had spent the previous evening. A number of the inhabitants, accordingly, went out to meet him, accompanied by a band, and carrying several very handsome banners, on some of which religious devices were painted; flags, glowing with brilliant colors, and glittering with gold and silver, were also profusely displayed. The crowd, which increased to an enormous multitude as it proceeded onward, advanced about two miles before the carriage containing his Eminence was seen approaching. A cheer, loud, enthusiastic and prolonged, immediately rent the air; the band struck up an appropriate tune, and when the carriage, which was followed by several other vehicles, drove up, the people surrounded it in a dense mass, and renewed their demonstrations of joy. His Eminence repeatedly bowed in acknowledgment of the cordial applause of the people, and appeared to be much gratified with the warmth of his reception. The *cortege*, for such it may be called, then moved slowly onward, surrounded and followed by the people, who renewed their cheering at frequent intervals. The road and streets were lined by numbers of curious and interested spectators who joined heartily in the acclamations, and every window along the line of route was filled with ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs as the Cardinal's carriage drove slowly past. His Eminence was accompanied by Lord Bellew, Geo. Bowyer, Esq. M. P.; the Very Rev. Monsignor Clifford, the Very Rev. Dr. Russell, President of Maynooth; and Mr. Wiseman. Several Catholic clergymen, from various parts of the county, occupied the vehicles by which the carriage of his Eminence was accompanied into the town.

ENTRANCE INTO TOWN.

On entering Dundalk, the Cardinal was delighted with his reception. The profuse display of green branches and floral festoons, which greeted his view in every direction, bespoke the popular anxiety to give his Eminence a cordial welcome. The trades' procession of operative carpenters, butchers, bakers, shoemakers, coopers and tailors, with banners emblematic of their respective crafts, was very creditable. The butchers, particularly Mr. Denis Hughes, who subscribed £5, deserve special praise for their spirited liberality in engaging the Liverpool Band, which "discoursed" excellent music, and also for their symbolic display at the shambles, which was characteristically illuminated in the evening.

A very attractive banner, with an admirably executed harp (from the artistic brush of Mr. Peter Callan), was displayed in front of the house of Mr. John Ward, a sterling nationalist, in Park street.

The inscription was as follows:

"Welcome! Cardinal Wiseman.
Erin hails thee,
Champion of Truth and Pride of Science,
with
Honor, Love, and troops of Friends."

In truth, the Catholics of every grade vied with one another in giving a suitable welcome to the illustrious Cardinal, who was justly described in one of the complimentary banner inscriptions as the "Champion of Truth and Pride of Science." The truly national words —*Cead mille failthe*—inscribed on one of the banners amid the profuse display of leaves and flowers and flags in the vicinity of Mr. Russell's residence, was indeed the language of the hearts of the thousands who greeted the Cardinal with their joyous welcome.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH—ITS APPEARANCE.

The Church of St. Patrick is a fine ecclesiastical structure. It was erected some years ago by the unaided exertions of the Catholic clergy and parishioners of Dundalk, and it now stands an enduring monument to their piety, zeal, and perseverance in the cause of their holy religion. The interior is spacious, forming a central nave, terminating in front of the sanctuary, within which is the high altar, and two side aisles formed by rows of pillars of graceful workmanship. At the end of each aisle is a side altar, railed off of the other portions of the structure. The whole of the interior—roof, sidewalls and pillars—is painted and decorated in the most chaste and beautiful style of art, the prevailing color being azure and gold, with various tintings and tracings of exquisite delicacy and finish. The church is lighted principally by gorgeously stained glass windows, representing scriptural and devotional subjects; and at the end, facing the grand altar, is erected a powerful and sweet-toned organ and capacious gallery for the choir. Ample preparations were made in the interior of the church for the solemn and imposing ceremonies of the day. Within the sanctuary—to the right of the altar—was placed a dais covered with crimson cloth, on which was the chair of state to be occupied by his Grace the Primate. Two seats, also covered with crimson cloth, were placed to the extreme right of the altar. These were set apart for the reception of prelates. Immediately in front of the Primate's chair, and advanced to the sanctuary railing, was a platform ascended by three steps richly carpeted. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop was to preach from this. To the left of the altar stood the throne whereon his Eminence was to preside at the High Mass. It was covered with scarlet damask cloth, embossed with gold flowering, and the overhanging canopy was richly fringed. The seats in the central nave and side aisles were sectioned off according to arrangement—the prices of admission being respectively £1, 10s., 5s. and 2s. 6d.; and the committee of management, in the expectation (which was fulfilled) of all the places being occupied, announced that no collection would be made after the sermon. As early as ten o'clock the holders of tickets of admission commenced to arrive at the church, and in a short time nearly the whole of the seats in the central nave were occupied by ladies and gentlemen comprising the *elite* of the gentry of Louth. The side aisles continued to fill before 12 o'clock—nearly every seat set apart for the accommodation of the public in the sacred structure had its occupant. The clergy of the various dioceses, to the number of over two hundred, many of them wearing the surplice and soutan, had assembled in the compartments of the church allotted to them. It was impossible to obtain a complete list of the Rev. gentlemen present.

ATTENDANT PRELATES AND THE HIGH MASS.

Shortly before noon the high altar, which was magnificently decorated for the occasion, was lighted up by a profusion of wax candles, and soon after his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, Primate, attired in gorgeous vestments, and wearing on his head the archiepiscopal mitre, came forth from the vestry attended by two youthful train-bearers, in surplice and soutan, and followed by bishops and clergy, assumed the chair of state in readiness to receive him.

The following prelates, attired in their episcopal robes, and wearing the pectoral cross, were in attendance: The Rt. Rev. Dr. M'Nally, Bishop of Clogher; the Rt. Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Kilmore; the Rt. Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, Bishop of Raphoe; the Rt. Rev. Dr. Blake, Bishop of Dromore; the Rt. Rev. Dr. Denvir, Bishop of Down and Connor; the Rt. Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Derry; the Rt. Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, Coadjutor Bishop of Raphoe; the Rt. Rev. Dr. Leahy, Coadjutor Bishop of Dromore.

At a quarter after twelve o'clock the cheering of the people outside the church announced the arrival of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. The entrance gates were then thrown open, and his Eminence, who was attired in the scarlet robes and white ermine cape of a cardinal, and wore the pectoral cross suspended by a massive gold chain round his neck, was received by the following clergymen: The Very Rev. Dean Kieran, P. P., Dundalk: the Rev. Canon Rogers, P. P., Togher; the Rev. Canon Tierney, P. P., Tallanstown; the Rev. Canon Lennon, Crossmaglen; the Rev. Canon Murphy, P. P., Killeavy; the Rev. Cannon Gaussen P. P., Corbeg; the Rev. Canon Quinn, P. P., Tynan; and the Rev. Canon Levins. P. P., Ardee. A procession was formed, and his Eminence, preceded by the Rev. Canons, by Lord Bellew, by Mr. Bowyer, M. P., who wore the uniform of a Deputy-Lieutenant, by the Rev. Monsignor Clifford, and the Rev. Dr. Russell, of Maynooth, passed up the central nave; the organ pealing forth sacred music, and having entered the sanctuary, bowed to the primate, the prelates, and the clergy, who received him standing, and was then conducted to the throne. The imposing and impressive ceremonial prescribed by the *Pontificale Romanum*, on the occasion of High Mass celebrated in the presence of a cardinal, was then commenced—his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon officiating as high priest celebrant; the Rev. P. Hanratty, assistant priest; the Rev. R. O'Sullivan, deacon; the Rev. G. Weir, sub-deacon. Masters of the Ceremonies—The Rev. F. M'Ginity and the Rev J. Levins; the Rev. Dr. Russell officiated as assistant-priest to the Cardinal; and the Rev. Monsignor Clifford and the Rev. Mr. Burke as assistant-deacons at the throne. The aspect of the interior of the sanctuary during the celebration of High Mass was brilliant in the extreme, and the sight of one of the illustrious princes of the church—illustrious because of his virtues and his learning—presiding in state at the offering up of the holy sacrifice, surrounded by venerable prelates and a large body of the clergy, must have filled the hearts of the devout congregation with fervent devotion and thanksgiving to God that they were allowed to assist on an occasion so interesting and impressive, and which will be so memorable in the annals of the Catholic religion in this country.

THE SERMON.

Immediately after the first Gospel his Eminence left the throne and ascended the platform in front of the sanctuary to preach the sermon, taking as the text—"This is the victory which overcometh the world—our faith." First Epistle of St. John, chap. 5, v. 4. His Eminence proceeded to say that a contemplation of the character and position of the Apostles cannot fail to strike us, from the manner in which they at once assumed the command of the entire world—the world of their day. The world of wisdom and of power was theirs. They divided the vast Roman Empire into ecclesiastical provinces, shared out amongst themselves, for conversion, without meditating consequences or calculating difficulties, and, what was more wonderful still, they reduced these provinces in a short time to their dominion. Every disposition which they made was a perpetual law — every exertion an eternal command. Their preaching was not to be matured by experience or modified by time—the whole system was conceived at once and delivered, together with a perfect confidence and assurance that, as it was so begun, so it should continue and persevere unto the end. So long as the world lasted it was in the words of the Apostle, to be overcome by faith. There was sublimity in the very simplicity of the words, and what was there foretold had been fulfilled in every age. When victory is spoken of conflict is presupposed, and when we speak of perpetual victory we speak of perpetual warfare between that which conquers and that which has been repeatedly subdued. St. John did not speak of the crown to be obtained by the victor; he spoke only of the means by which victory was to be gained. Two distinct things were engaged in this warfare—the one was a clear distinct thing—unvarying throughout all time—our faith; the other was ever changing—no one could anticipate its varying phases—the world. Our faith, what was it? It was not our learning, our skill, or our knowledge. It was not something which was to be the possession of the wise, or the inheritance of the rich, or the spoil of the valiant, or which belonged to the great and the noble. No; it might be possessed by any one who had not the least eloquence to propagate it, nor the skill to defend it, nor the vigor to become its apostle. This faith was to be easy of access, was to be light of burden, was to be appropriate to the smallest extent of ability. It was not the faith of one or the other. It was "our faith," belonging to all in the Catholic Church who joined in her prayers and frequented her sacraments. This was the faith that conquered the world. If at the time St. John spoke the words, there had been in the Roman empire a chieftain who had obtained many triumphs—who had conquered provinces—who had enriched his legionaries—who had added to his name the titles of the Germans, the Gauls, and the Parthians, and that towards the end of his days he sat down to devise means by which he could leave the Roman Emperor unconquerable, and that he invented or had delivered to him a weapon so light and easy of use that it could be wielded by one of his soldiers, and that he called it by a sword or lance, and stated that he had a weapon whereby every enemy would be conquered—what incredulity would he not meet with, and how foolish would he not be deemed for making such assertion? Yet such a weapon was the faith, and by it all enemies were conquered. The east and the west, Spain, Gaul, Germany, Britain, the past reign of Asia, the almost fabulous countries of the east, the fiercest and most violent tribes which the world ever saw, were subdued by faith. In the godless days of the Roman Empire—in the days of its wisdom, its power, and its splendor —the old man of Ephesus said to his disciples, "You can conquer this Empire—you can subdue it." By what? "Our faith." Before long this was tested. Not the strong and valiant Centurion was selected to obtain victory by faith—nor the sage, nor the cunning sophist. In the inmost recesses of some Roman palace, in which the Christian religion had already become an inheritance of life, lived a pure and virtuous maiden, the mistress and heiress of the house—the hope of the family. She was young and of tender years. She was brought to the amphitheatre, where she had to bear the angry gaze of 50,000 spectators, and to hear the howling of the wild beasts prepared to devour her. Life, riches, honor, were at her command if she would utter the simple words —"I believe not." But she says, "I confess the Lord Jesus Christ"—and in an instant she is at the mercy of her enemies. A yell of execration arises from the multitude—the wild beasts are let loose on her, and her mangled corpse is dragged by them over the blood-stained of the arena. Yet the maiden conquered. Those who witnessed her martyrdom felt that her spirit was not of this world, and that the wisdom, the power, the majesty of the mistress of the world was trampled over by the young Christian who could only utter the words "I believe in the Lord Jesus." His Eminence proceeded to trace the triumph of faith through the persecutions of the barbarous hordes which overran the Roman Empire, pointing out how the priest subdued the warlike Centurion, and the prelate the ferocious king. He wondered did St. John, when he wrote down the words, prophesying the victory which faith was sure to achieve over the world, see the daring Luther, sitting in his study, and trying to pervert these very words, and going to write, into the evidence of his own perverse system, that "faith alone" without the assistance of virtue would save —he wondered did he see the impetuous philosophers of France, with a sneer on their countenances—with a look of scorn in their eyes—not believing a word they wrote—but putting down the bitter sarcasm and pretended revelations of science, or letters which science itself had long since abundantly confuted—as the grounds on which men should depart from God and set up the world against Him. He wondered if St. John contemplated the German calmly writing down the most cold-blooded blasphemies against our Lord, or if he saw the attempts now made to turn the very discoveries of science into weapons against our faith! If the holy Evangelist saw all this he must have smiled to think that, in the end, the world should be conquered by undying, unyielding faith. They saw this in what was going on around them—they saw it at that moment. The faith of Ireland had always been Catholic, sternly and immoveably. And why was this so? They knew the reason well. It was not owing to the sciences that were inscribed on the walls of the schools. Did they think they held the faith because they could tell the distance of city from city, or repeat the dates of great events, or tell the proportions of lines and angles, and give the formulas of curves? No. They knew well that what was really valuable in them was caused by the faith being planted in them when children by their parents, by the priests, and by those who had the care of their early education. His Eminence then instituted a beautiful similitude with a view to impress on the minds of his hearers that faith realizes heavenly things to the human mind, and makes all clear to the human comprehension. Suppose a straight building or a magnificent temple such as the Church in which they were then assembled, and that they were anxious to ascertain all its beauties even to the minutest sculpturing in a recess. Light it up, fill it with a countless number of tapers or lamps, endeavor to shed the artificial light on every spot, so that the minutest beauty in sculpture or art may be distinguished, still you will find confusion and indistinctness. On the other hand, let but the sun find its way through one single chink, the light expands, spreads in every direction, chases away the darkness out of even every recess, and brings out the vast proportions, gives a grand idea of the whole structure, resolves what appears dissonances before into harmony. This natural light gives but a faint idea of the light of faith which is the guiding star of the Catholic—that faith which immeasurably surpasses all other knowledge. They should not think that he meant by these observations to deprecate the scientific education which might be given to the children. Far from it. He had never in the whole course of his life spoken or written a word that was not in favor of the extension of this scientific education, provided it had every guarantee and security for faith. And faith had conquered the world of science, as it conquered every other world. The splendid building in which they were assembled that day was a proof of this. They had made the skill of ancient nations to represent nobly in monument—more touchingly in painting—the thoughts and feelings which were common to many, although they might emanate from one. They had conquered science by making it subservient to the worship of the living God in erecting so noble and so grand a testimonial of their love and affection for religion. The people of Ireland had proved their faith; and he said without hesitation that the sight he saw around him was a proof of this. He saw the proof in the multitude of the faithful people assembled—in the body of the holy and zealous priests, and the array of venerable and virtuous prelates. They had, indeed, proof that day that the victory which overcometh the world has been, and ever will be our faith.

At the conclusion of the above admirable discourse which was listened to with the most profound attention, the Rev. Dr. Russell announced from the platform, first in Latin, and then in English, an indulgence of 100 days, granted by his Eminence the Cardinal to all present in the Church that day. High Mass was then proceeded with. At the Consecration his Eminence knelt in front of the altar, surrounded by the masters of the ceremonies, the assistant priests, and the deacons of the throne, and the Host was elevated by the High Priest celebrant amidst a solemn silence, unbroken even by the tinkling of a bell, or a murmur from the vast multitude of adorers. The final blessings having been pronounced by his Eminence, the High Mass terminated. A solemn Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament followed, after which his Grace the Primate, the deacon and sub-deacons retired into the vestry.

THE BANQUET.

In the evening a banquet came off. About 150, including several bishops, were present. The Very Rev. Dean Kieran presided. The toasts proposed were the healths of the Pope, of Cardinal Wiseman, of the Primate, of the Irish Hierarchy, and of the Catholic laity. His Eminence returned thanks in a speech of considerable length. The other toasts were responded to by the Primate, the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon; by the Right Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, Bishop of Raphoe, and by Lord Bellew. The speeches, particularly those of the Cardinal and the Very Rev. Chairman, were at once interesting and edifying.

The following gentlemen acted as stewards at the dinner: Peter Russell, J. D. M'Alester, Thomas K. Coleman, James Carroll, Joseph Farrell, Stephen Brown, E. H. Macardle, John O'Hare, Richard Verdon.

DEPARTURE FROM DUNDALK—REFLECTIONS.

The Cardinal, accompanied by Lord Bellew, and the personal friends who are in official attendance on his Eminnece, left Dundalk for Barmeath, at half-past 9 o'clock, on the evening of Friday. His Eminence's visit will be ever regarded as a most interesting epoch in the annals of Dundalk. That visit and the admirable sermon which signalized it has given a new impulse to Catholic zeal, and an improved tone to Catholic opinion. Friday, the 3d of September, 1858, was indeed a great and memorable day for Dundalk. What an assemblage was not that which greeted his Eminence, if we regard it in all its combined elements—the *elite* of the Catholic nobility and gentry of the county, the venerable prelates and the large assemblage of clergymen, with the impregnable body of the people—all animated by sentiments of enthusiastic devotion to the illustrious Prince of their Church, Cardinal Wiseman, who, as a philosopher, has enriched various departments of science, and made it the handmaid of religion, and who, as a faithful champion of his creed, has confronted and confounded one of the most formidable onslaughts of bigotry ever made on the independence of the Catholic Church in these countries. What a contrast between the exalted Cardinal and the fallen, irrecoverably fallen chief of the fanatical crusade which vainly endeavored to cramp and fetter the energies of the Catholic Church.

The French government have decided to apply free trade to Algeria, and that all the ports on that coast are to be declared free.

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

On the 27th August Mr. Wm. Sheil, supervisor of Inland Revenue, and Mr. Thomas Jacobs, officer, proceeded, on information, to No 55 Meadow street, Belfast, in the vicinity of the Belfast and Ballymena railway terminus, but were unable to effect an entrance on the first visit. Having made arrangements, and left a watch on the house, they returned again, when, having gained admission, they found a still and copper worm, with several vessels and utensils containing wash brewed from molasses in a state of fermentation; the latter they destroyed, and removed the seizure to the Inland Revenue Office. Mr. Cathcart, Collector, accompanied by the Supervisor, made a searching inquiry respecting the parties implicated; but they were unable to discover any trace of the parties.—*Belfast Daily Mercury.*

The Belfast *Mercantile Register* says: "We are happy to report that our local manufacturers are beginning to encourage direct shipments of goods from Ireland to the United States. Messrs. Charley and Malcolm, the agents for the new line, have forwarded the following goods from this port for shipment in the Pacific steamer, Captain Thompson, from Galway for New York, August the 24th: Linen thread, 10 boxes, 6,330 lbs., value £400; sewed muslin, 7 boxes, value £1,100; linens, 49 boxes, 39,066 yards, value £3,509; linen handkerchiefs, 29 boxes, 6,688 dozen, value £2 280; and 82 first, second and third class passengers."

Armagh.

A child named James M'Donald, aged three years, was drowned in a deep well at Tandragee. It appeared that the child took a tin from the cupboard and went with other children, unobserved, to the well. He was soon missed, and a search made by his parents, which resulted in his being found drowned in the well, with the tin lying beside him. At the suggestion of Mr. M'Connell, solicitor, a recommendation was about being sent to the town commissioners of Tandragee to close the well and sink a pump, when a gentleman present stated that the Duke of Manchester having heard of the accident, had been pleased to say that he would direct measures to be taken to prevent the possibility of similar accidents—a statement which was considered perfectly satisfactory.—*Guardian.*

It is very confidently rumored that Lord John Beresford intends resigning the Archbishopric of Armagh, and that in all probability he will be succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Singer, Bishop of Meath, who is one of the leaders of the Evangelical party in Ireland. The Archbishop was born in 1773. He was consecrated Bishop of Cork in 1806, translated to Raphoe in 1807, to Clogher in 1819, to the Archbishopric of Dublin in 1820, and to Armagh in 1822. The annual value of the appointment is £14,400, and the Archbishop has fifty-six livings in his gift.

Carlow.

A Carlow correspondent writes as follows: "We are making great preparations here in anticipation of the arrival of his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman amongst us. Divers plans have been suggested by which the greatest honor can be done to the illustrious Prince of the Church. As far as I can learn, the following course is likely to be adopted: On arriving by train on Saturday evening he will be met by the bishop and clergy, and the people will form in procession and accompany him through the town. Sunday, as a matter of course, will be occupied by the grand ceremonial in our noble cathedral; his Eminence will preach in aid of the House of Refuge under the care of the Sisters of Mercy. On Monday, in all probability, his Eminence will receive addresses prior to the grand banquet in the evening. On Tuesday it is supposed that his Eminence will take his departure, when he will be escorted by a large procession out of town."

Cavan.

William Benson, of Cavan, painter and glazier, an old inhabitant of the town, and respected in his class, died from a fracture of the skull, caused by his having fallen down stairs. It appeared that he had been out, and returned to his house at nine oclock at night, when he fell, as has been stated. He was married and had a family.

Cork.

The *Irishman*, in its notice of the Exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy, says: "Among the less known subject-painters, the first in every respect in the exhibition appears to be Mr. Richard Lyster, of Cork, whose illustration of Lover's ballad, *But Mother, he's going away*, is so singularly poetic, so full of tenderness and feeling, and yet so unaffected and natural. To our eyes, too, this sweet composition was the most pleasing, in that not only the subject but the forms, the figures, the scene, are all perfectly Irish, all the accurate representation of true nature, yet not of nature dressed in the masquerade of the studio, but living, real, and unconscious of the artist's or any other eye.

James Hamilton, Esq., has given the Rev. Pierce Green, P. P., a lease for a thousand years at a nominal rent, of a piece of ground at Clinor, as a site for a new church in the parish of Anakissy, near the Blackwater. Sir John Benson has most liberally given a design, and will give his personal superintendence during the erection, free of any charge. The new church will be 100 feet long. The cut-stone portion of the work will be prepared by W. Egan, of Cork. The parishioners have subscribed £400 towards the expenses.

A laborer named Walsh, employed in Messrs. Brown's docks at Passage, broke his leg some time since, and with his family was dependent for support on the labor of his eldest son, aged about sixteen. On Saturday evening young Walsh, with two other lads, were on the water, near Monkstown, in a punt, which upset, and poor Walsh was drowned, the other two having swam to land.

The town of Youghal is to be a station for the army again. An order has been received for the erection of minie huts, and on their completion, the barrack will be occupied. This ought to make the towspeople exert themselves towards forwarding the railway to Cork, which would improve the position of the place.

A potato disease of a very aggravated form has appeared, and is rapidly spreading through all the crops along the line of coast from near Kinsale towards Clonakilty.

Miss Clery of Kilmallock, and Miss O'Callaghan of Kanturk, received the White veil at the hands of the Rev. Canon Browne, at the North Presentat on Convent, Cork.

A cricket match came off recently between the Cork and Innoshannon clubs, but which, owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, was not decided.

Amongst the papers of the late Rev. Daniel Sullivan, P.P. of Inniskeane, was found a complete manuscript of the "Imitation of Christ," translated into Irish.

On last Sunday all the public houses in Charleville were closed during the entire day and not a drop of whiskey or porter was sold.

A potato weighing 23 ounces was dug up in a garden at Janemount, Sunday's well. It was grown from American seed.

Mr. MacRay, the American horse tamer, visited Kildorrery fair recently, and was very successful in taming several horses.

The Dublin Ballast Board are about erecting a lighthouse on the Calf Rock, off Dursey Head, in Bantry Bay.

The inspectorship of Spike Island, vacant by the death of Major Atkins, has been conferred on Mr. Arthur P. Aylmer, of Blackrock.

Donegal.

The picturesque little village of Belleed during the past few months has become a scene of unusual activity and bustle of preparation, owing to the discovery of a valuable and prolific bed of the mineral substance requisite for the manufacture of porcelain on the banks of Lough Erne, above Castlecaldwell. It is due to the enterprise of a Dublin commercial gentleman of the highest respectability that this discovery has been turned to account, and there is every reason to anticipate that the speculation will prove a remunerative one.—*Ballyshannon Herald.*

The raffle of a cow, towards the erection of a chapel at Ardcarna, Ballyshannon, realized £1,300.

Down.

The appointment of Orange magistrates to the Bench, says the Carlow *Post*, is going on swimmingly. According to the Belfast *News-Letter*, the "Marquis of Londonderry, in his capacity of Lord Lieutenant of the county Down, has given the necessary recommendation for the appointment of, and the Lord Chancellor has appointed, Walter Hore, Saintfield, to the Commission of the Peace." What influence has been brought to bear on the Marquis? He refused to recommend, and Chancellor Brady objected to nominate the same Mr. Walter Hore as a fitting member of the Bench, inasmuch as that person was a member of the Orange fraternity. The continually increasing number of Orange magistrates under the present government must, therefore, eventually be productive of great evil, inasmuch as the country never has had, and never will have, the slightest confidence in their mode of discharging the magisterial functions. It was the knowledge of this distrust on the part of the people that induced Chancellor Brady to issue his wise and judicious instructions, virtually prohibiting the future appointments to the Bench of persons in any way connected with Orange Lodges.

At Warrenpoint, a young man about nineteen years of age, named Burns, was drowned while bathing opposite the railway terminus. He had swam to the Navigation Bank, and on returning, when almost at the spring-boards, sank, it is supposed, from the influence of cramps. Prompt exertions were made for his rescue, but they proved futile, his body not having been recovered until nearly three hours afterwards.—*Newry Telegraph.*

Dublin.

An indignant "member of Trinity College" has written to the *Evening Mail* to complain of a terrible grievance. It appears he was one of a group of about thirty persons, consisting of clergymen, barristers, students, and College servants, who were standing outside the door of the library of Trinity College, on Tuesday, while the Cardinal was within, their object being "to gratify a legitimate curiosity by looking at him when he should leave it." "At last," says the offended member of the University, "the door was opened, and Dr. Wiseman's portly form, arrayed in black and scarlet, appeared; but not, as we expected, for the prosecution of his tour round the College. It was solemnly opened, not to allow him to pass, but to enable him to pronounce his benediction; for, having fervently blessed us, he withdrew from our gaze, and the door was once more solemnly closed." Here was an awful proceeding indeed! the Cardinal "fervently blessed the group," complainant in the midst of them. The insult to the "member of the University" perhaps was very great, but it must be some consolation to him if he can reflect that he did not deserve it. He complains of the "indecency," "absurdity," "audacity," of such an exhibition within the walls of Trinity College, but we think the Cardinal deserves great credit for his wisdom and goodness. He knew where his blessing was badly wanted, and he gave it.—*Nation.*

The Society for the promotion and cultivation of the Irish Language met on Monday for the transaction of business. They beg to acknowledge the receipt of the Poets and Poetry of Munster from W. S. O'Brien, Esq. The following subscriptions were announced: Very Rev. T. H. O'Ryan, V. G., St. Croix; Rev. J. A. Tracy, C. C., High street; and Armstrong Adam, Esq., Ballygawley, 5s. each, being the first yearly subscription from these patriotic gentlemen. The committee report that the subscriptions are to go to pay rent, printing, postage, &c., and for the effective working of this thoroughly national and non-political society, friends are earnestly solicited to forward their subscriptions, which will be duly acknowledged.—*Freeman.*

There is a singular coincidence connected with the visit of Cardinal Wiseman to Ireland. He landed in Dublin on the same day that Cromwell did two hundred years before—passed through Drogheda on the same day as that on which the seige was commenced by the Puritan, and he preached his sermon in Dundalk on the 3rd of September, exactly two hundred years to a day after that on which the bloody tyrant and fanatic died. What a contrast between the sanguinary route of the one over the mangled corpses of women and children and priests, and the ovation of the distinguished ecclesiastic who has come on a mission of peace and love.—*Drogheda Argus.*

Galway.

We are much pleased to announce that first-class berths for eight young Missionary priests, from All Hallows College, have been engaged in the Prince Albert on her next voyage, by the Very Rev. Mr. Rush, at the West Convent, for the United States and British America. This is a feature in the intercourse between Ireland and America which is peculiar to both nations. Irish priests must accompany the Irish people as long as a policy of emigration prevails, and the propagandism of Catholicity in the United States will be through the medium of Irish men and women.—*Vindicator.*

The National English Opera Company, following the example set them by M'dlle. Piccolomini, have chosen the Galway route for their trip to the United States.

Kerry.

Samuel M. Hussey, Agent to the Colthurst Estates in Cork and Kerry, is lying dangerously ill at Fermoyle, the seat of his brother-in-law, R. Hickson, Esq., near Dingle. Mr. Hussey was riding home, in company with a son of Mr. Hickson's, and another nephew, son to the Knight of Kerry, after a day's grouse shooting, when two of the horses came in contact near a small stream, where both fell. Young Hickson fell into the water, and on getting up found Mr. Hussey lying on the ground with his face dreadfully mangled from the horse's hoof, his nose being nearly cut off. He was promply attended by Dr. Williams, who sewed the wounds, and there are strong hopes of his recovery. Mr. Hussey was greatly esteemed not only by the tenantry of the extensive estates of which he had charge, but by a numerous body of acquaintances in Cork, Kerry, and Limerick.

The Marquis of Lansdowne's agent, Mr. John Stuart Trench, treats Irish peasants no better than Russian nobles treat their serfs. Among other monstrous Lansdowne edicts is one which makes it a severely punishable offence for any of the Marquis's tenants, or their sons or their daughters, to marry without Mr. Autocrat Trench's consent, as the lawyers say, "first had and obtained." The Irish lieges who offend against this feudal marriage law are fined, and sometimes turned out of their homesteads, by the summary process of a law which recognizes no tenant right.

John Collis, Esq., of Barrow, in the county of Kerry, received a letter from a Catholic clergyman in Charleston, America, enclosing a sum of £5, which had been due by a party in America, for over twenty years, to Mr. Collis's father. The letter also contained a request that the party may be released from paying the interest, as he was not able to do so.

Mr. Gurney, the Chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, has paid a visit to Killarney. He spent a day on the lakes, where the ceremony of christening a rock was performed by Mrs. Gurney, and which will be henceforward called the Atlantic Telegraph Rock.

There never was such quantities of grouse on the Kerry mountains as this season.

Robert Harley, Tralee, has been appointed a magistrate of the county of Kerry.

Limerick.

The Limerick and Castle-Connell Railway was opened recently. The first trip was made from Castle-Connell to Limerick, and was availed of by about seventy passengers. The train left Castle-Connell at half-past nine o'clock, and notwithstanding three stoppages at Nenagh Road, Grange, and Killonan, arrived in Limerick, at ten o'clock sharp.

Cardinal Wiseman was invited by the Right Hon. W. Monsell, M.P., to visit this city, but declined, stating that business in London would not admit of his remaining in Ireland only a few days more.—*Chronicle.*

Mayo.

William Smith O'Brien, Esq., spent some days lately with his connection and friend, Denis Godley, Esq., J. P., at Ballycroy. After visiting Clare Island, he proceeded to Belmullet, accompanied by the Rev. Patrick O'Rielly, P. P., Ballycroy. On his arrival at Belmullet he was loudly cheered: bonfires and tar-barrels blazed through the town all night. He stopped at the residence of Thomas Reilly, Esq., from the windows of whose house he addressed the multitude who assembled to welcome him. He dined with a select party at the hospitable residence of Doctor Mullany. After visiting Binghamstown and other places in the neighborhood, he proceeded by the north coast road to Ballycastle.—*Telegraph.*

Tipperary.

The Tipperary *Examiner* says: "We are informed that a person has declared himself to be the real murderer of John Ellis, and against whom proceedings are only suspended for want of such corroborative testimony as would sustain to convict him; as it would not do to raise public expectation by accepting the self accusation of a man who might afterwards recant his confession and so avoid the penalty which cannot be inflicted unless the evidence of an approver against himself or others be corroborated by unimpeachable testimony.

A correspondent states that not far from Clonmel there are now living a man and his wife, who have not spoken for six years. They often go to work together, take their meals at the same table, and show not the slightest anger towards each other. The only reason to be assigned for their obstinate and protracted silence is that they are deaf and dumb.—*Free Press.*

Mr. Higgins, a native of Clonmel, and a residing member of the English bar, delivered a very interesting lecture to the members of the Clonmel Mechanics' Institute, on the local antiquities of that town. The lecture was replete with historical and local information, and was numerously and fashionably attended.

Waterford.

An accident occurred at the Neptune Foundry, Waterford. Mr. Horne and one of the fitters, named Kennedy, were adjusting some pipes at the engine-room, when a portion of the scaffolding gave way, and they were both precipitated to the ground, and sustained some injuries, but not of a very severe character.

Samuel W. Perrott, who filled the post of Manager to the National Bank here for many years, has been appointed Manager and Secretary to an extensive mining concern at Dusseldorf, the salary of which post is £800 a year.—*Mail.*

CARDINAL WISEMAN'S LECTURE IN THE ROTUNDO, DUBLIN.

[*From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.*]

His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman delivered a lecture on Monday evening, 6th September, at the Rotundo, "on the Ornamental Glass found in the Catacombs," in aid of the funds of the male orphanage under the management of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Long before eight o'clock, the hour appointed for the commencement of the lecture, the Round Room was crowded to excess by a very brilliant audience, which included a considerable number of ladies. Upon the platform and in the immediate vicinity of the chair reserved for his Eminence we noticed the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Right Rev. Dr. Derry, Bishop of Clonfert; the Very Rev. Dean Meyler, the Very Rev. Monsignor Yore, V. G.; the Rev. Canon M'Cabe, Very Rev. Dr. O'Connell, the Rev. M. Collier, the Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, &c. The back benches were crowded with Catholic clergymen. The street opposite to the principal entrance to the Rotundo was densely thronged by people who were anxious to catch a glimpse of his Eminence, who, on his arrival, was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering, which was renewed again and again. At a few minutes past eight o'clock his Eminence entered the room, and his appearance on the platform was the signal for a vehement and protracted burst of applause. When silence was restored,

His Eminence proceeded to say he could hardly flatter himself that the subject on which he was about to address them could be one of any great or general interest, and it might require perhaps some little explanation how it came to be selected. He was pressed to give a lecture on behalf of St. Vincent de Paul's Society—an institution the excellence of which his own experience had sufficiently made known to him. At first he declined from not feeling exactly prepared to lecture on any particular subject, and he feared that amongst the pressure of engagements already undertaken, he should not be well able to make sufficient preparations to enable him to acquit himself in a proper manner of such a duty. However, further urged, he thought it became him to yield, and to attempt at least to do something, if it were in his power, for an institution which he so highly prized; and it so happened that at the very moment when he was reflecting upon what subject he ought to select, he received the plates of a most interesting work in course of publication in Rome, by one of the most learned of ecclesiastical archæologists, who sent with them a message that he would be glad if he (the Cardinal) would give a lecture upon his work. It was a subject indeed familiar to him for many years, but still not in the way in which it was now presented to him; for he found collected together in this work with immense diligence all that had been written by others at any former period, with the addition of most interesting and new matter. It seemed to him as if the subject were placed before him exactly that he might have no excuse to refuse the kind request urged upon him; and, there-

fore, he might say in a thoughtless manner, he wrote that he would lecture on the glass of the catacombs. Were he going to speak of the catacombs themselves, and to give them the result not only of some little reading, but of personal observation—were he going to lead them through those sacred labyrinths, and to introduce them to those halls in which the early Christians held their meetings—those subterranean chapels in which, after having adored for years of persecution the divine mystery, they at length chose and received their sepulture—were he going to entertain them with a more religious view of this vast and interesting subject by tracing the connection between the earlier and later churches, he should feel that he had a theme to deal with which would enable him not only to convey to many some information that would be interesting, but which would appeal to the feelings and to the hearts of every one who heard him. But it was not so. He was not going to speak of these great themes which this subject naturally brought to their minds. He was going to lead them to grope in the very dust of those sacred and now ten-fold hallowed places. He was going to ask them to accompany him, while, with taper in hand, he explored the mortar round the graves of the early martyrs and Christians, to see what traces could be found of those little bits of glass, hardly one intact, which were to be found in the Roman catacombs. When he spoke of treating of ornamental glass, some might be inclined to think that large pieces of glass variously painted, representing on a large scale sacred objects, were manufactured by the early Christians. On the contrary, the glass found in the catacombs consisted of fragments —not one single piece of glass having come down to us in its entire state. They would smile when he told them at once—for the truth must come out—that he was going to speak to them of nothing else but pieces of glass which once formed the bottoms of common drinking glasses of different sizes. The material of which these cups were made was plain, simple glass. If they imagined a large tumbler, or a wine glass, or a glass of a larger size, in the form of a flat cup, with two handles, such as was used at the present day for holding flowers —and if they imagined those completely broken away at the sides, and nothing left but the base, they would have an idea of what remained of a multitude of these colored glasses. In fact, there was only one single fragment in existence of the side of any of these glasses, and that was a small portion, which showed that sometimes the sides were treated in the same manner as the bottoms. In one sort the base was a kind of cup, wide and shallow, with a foot to it; the other forms were simple glasses, and in every instance except one, now in the British Museum, every one of them is so convex below that it could not possibly stand on a table, so that it must have been either emptied at once or placed in a hollow foot, like, for example, an egg cup. Indeed, they were nearly as possible like half of an egg. There were three sizes or averages of them. Those of the greatest dimensions which had been discovered were between four and five inches in diameter —that is, the painted part; because sometimes there was a margin of unpainted glass left round them. However, the first size might be taken to be from four to three inches in diameter; the second from three to one and a half inches, and the third below that. Of these some hundreds were now in existence in various museums in the world. There were several small pieces in the British Museum, but one or two of them of some value—one or two in France—one or two in Florence—half a dozen in some private museums in Italy; but the greater number of them were in Rome preserved in the Vatican Museum, where there was a branch known as the Christian Museum containing memorials of the early Christians. In the Curterian Museum, collected by a man of great learning, Father Curter, and always attached to the Roman College in the hands of the Jesuits, there was a most valuable collection, and it was there that the father of the society, whose book was now before him, lived and worked—Father Garouchi. What rendered these pieces of glass artistic, pictorial, and ornamental was, that on every one of them there were represented figures, heads, inscriptions, whole scenes, and detached figures in every variety, all in the brightest and purest gold. How was this done? The artist took the glass, and upon it he spread, probably with a sort of gum, a piece of gold leaf. With a graver he cut out all that was to represent the figure. Suppose, for instance, it was a head surrounded by a border, and between the head and the border the name of the person intended to be represented. All that was to represent the head, border, and inscription was removed—the gold leaf was cut away; and then by some process it was covered with a vitrified back to which the stem was fastened or soldered by melting the glass, leaving the gold leaf between the two incapable of being tarnished because perfectly protected from the air. They might think it was a very simple and easy process, but it was not so. It was at present used in the manufacture of gold mosaic, such as formed the groundwork of the mosaics used in the churches of Italy. When he (the Cardinal) was last in Rome he visited the establishment where this gold mosaic or "smalto," as it is called, was made, and brought a piece of it with him. There was a house in London which was anxious to introduce this manufacture into England, and this piece of smalto had been entrusted to them, but they had totally failed in their attempt to manufacture a similar article. The moment they placed the liquid glass on the gold leaf the latter was burned up and became black; so that the art was not an easy one. There was only one instance in which a triple layer had been discovered. Sometimes a degree of finish was given by edging the outlines by black lines, so as better to define the figures. There was another and a higher degree of embellishment adopted in some of the smaller sizes, which had no feet like the cups, and were convex on he outside so as not to stand. They had often little globes or points of color, especially blue, around the outside, and others had besides gold, green, crimson azure, &c. The highest and rarest form in which these glasses were ornamented was when the wheel and diamond dust must have been used to cut the figure into the glass like a seal. This was then filled up with a vitrified substance of various colors, which, when melted, presented the appearance of a picture. These were extremely rare, and must have been very expensive. The next interesting questions were what was the origin of these glasses, and by whom were they made? It was singular that not a single author—certainly not a single profane author—mentioned the existence of this art. Pliny spoke of three ways in which glass is manufactured, by blowing, by turning in a lath, and by chiselling; but not a word does he mention about this mode of ornamenting them. There was a mention of Ptolemy having two gold glasses, which were used on the occasion of a triumph; but there was no evidence that by this was meant the insertion of gold into the glass—it may have been meant merely glass guilt in the ordinary way, as at present. There was the greatest probability of the art having been practised from the time that Caracella flourished—if the expression could be used of so great a monster—in 211; for a glass had been found with his effigy and the coins of his time represented on it; and it was continued into the fourth century, to which a great many of the existing specimens belonged. After that period—about fifteen years after the death of Constantine—the art was evidently lost; and thus they had established the singular fact that for one hundred years there existed a peculiar mode of adapting glass to religious purposes which was confined to one set of men, from whom it never went forth to the public. (Cheers). Let them now see who these men were. The first limitation he would make was that not a fragment of this glass had been found out of Rome, and as almost every other object of antiquity was found in other parts of the Roman Empire, it might be concluded that this glass was confined entirely to Rome. They knew that the ancients made use of glass and could work it beautifully. It was a common practice amongst almost every nation of the ancients to put objects of art in the tombs. All the ancient jewelry they possessed had been found in tombs. There was a small number of these glasses, but sufficient to form a class, which had upon them heathen representations, but the conclusion they were driven to, notwithstanding, was that the heathens did not possess this beautiful workmanship, for if they had it would have multiplied to such a degree as to have become a common work. There was sufficient evidence however to most antiquarians (for he did not know that the point had been disputed), that the Christians alone invented and preserved for themselves this most beautiful art. Every one of them, without exception, had been found in Christian catacombs, and most of them stuck fast in the moisture at the head of the Christian tomb. It was customary to fasten outside the tombs not only objects for religious purposes, but also marks of affection. One form of vessel placed at the head of a tomb was held to be a certain indication that it was the grave of a martyr. (His Eminence here exhibited a specimen of crystal glass taken from the head of a tomb in the catacombs, where, he said, it had probably remained 1600 or 1700 years). The Christians also showed their affection by fastening objects of price at the tombs. In every museum there were large numbers of precious gems found in the catacombs—sometimes coins were pressed with mortar—sometimes a locket with a beautiful cameo upon it, or even a seal with a figure impressed upon it. Some of these had been found after ages still remaining, but the greater number had dropped; and, singular enough, the mortar must have been so fine and so like what was called plaister of Paris that now when the gem was lost the figure could be copied and the legend on it read reversed upon the plaister. Every one of these glasses, then, was to be found in the catacombs and on the tombs of Christians. Therefore they might conclude that the art remained entirely in the hands of Christians. This very idea seemed to call up a vision of those stern followers of the cross. It would be difficult now to imagine what these days of persecution were. In the heart of a great city, in the midst of a dense population, the work of death going on in every possible form, no one knowing when his fate might come. Let them imagine the anxiety of a family during the time of pestilence. The father of the family goes to his work and does not return. Anxious hours pass, and no tidings of him. The natural thought was that he was in in the cholera hospital, or, perhaps, dead. Now, such was the case in Rome when persecution had not reached the very summit of its atrocity, when the house had to be locked up and left to plunder, and the whole family found its only shelter below in the graves of the catacombs. But before that time, and during it, it was necessary that some should go into the city to procure provisions—a father, a brother, or, perhaps for greater security, a no less bold and generous but weaker member—the mother or daughter—went out on matters connected with the household. Oh, when they were found not to return, of course the idea came to the mind of those behind that they had acknowledged themselves Christians—that they were, perhaps, torn with irons, and at that moment cast half alive into the fœtid dungeons of the capitol. And the trembling mother or son went forth, lantern in hand, to seek amongst the heaps of slain for their suffering relative. What a life was this? Now imagine all this time many a Christian craftsman, with death hovering over him at his little furnace, blowing his glass, and cutting the symbolical subjects which were to adorn it, hearing at the door of his house the persecutors, making their way towards him, and compelling him to lay down his unfinished glass to prepare to be himself represented upon it. (Applause.) These works of art thus being produced in the midst almost of the agonies of death formed the most perfect beautiful picture. They could depict to themselves that Christian serenity and peace—that beautiful peace which they loved to record on all their monuments—the peace of Christ—the peace of the saints, which seemed to them to be the brightest and most consoling legacy which their departing master left them. (Applause.) The lamps also which were found in the cemetery, hundreds of which were in the possession of various persons throughout the country—all had their representations of a ship or a cross, or the name of Christ on them, showing that theirs was not bought at the heathen shops in the city, but that the Christians molded their clay, shaped it, and baked it with beautiful art, in order that whatever was round them might remind them that Christ was their master. (Cheers.) There had been two theories concerning those glasses—one that they were chalices, and another, that about Pope Zephyrinus, the sixteenth after St. Peter, about A. D. 200, was asserted by Muratori, on good authority, to have ordered that the chalices used at the holy sacrifice should thenceforth be of glass, having been up to that time of wood. But the same authority assured us that twenty-two years after Urban I. ordered all the sacred vessels to be of silver or gold. The interval of twenty-two years was too short to imagine that this immense quantity of illustrated glasses were then manufactured. The inscriptions on them would not allow the supposition that they were chalices. There was another use to which it could be supposed they could have been applied, and which would satisfy every condition of the objects themselves. All acquainted with ecclesiastical antiquity were aware that the Christians had peculiar feasts called "love feasts" in which they met and ate together as a pledge of their mutual communion. These were celebrated in three different ways. One was in the churches. They were also celebrated at the tombs of the martyrs in the catacombs, where the faithful partook of the food, and bestowed it upon the poor people who went to receive it; and thirdly, these feasts were often domestic, the menbers of the family meeting together at a marriage, a birth, and a funeral, and partaking of meat. Everything they found upon these glasses—with the exception of the heathen representations—had in some way a connection with, or an allusion to, these festivities. The words most common on them were, such as "drink," "live," "drink with your friends," &c., generally in Greek. Therefore, they were for the purpose of drinking, and yet, at the same time, the whole of the representations, with a few exceptions, represented most religious objects, and from the fact of their having been placed on the tombs it was evident they were considered as having a sacred character.

(To be concluded in our next.)

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

St. Anne's, Ugthorpe.—On the moors of Yorkshire, a few miles from the sea coast, is an obscure village which, though only containing about twenty houses, possesses not a few associations of Catholic interest. It is a remarkable evidence of the progress of Catholicity in England, that an obscure village like this, far removed from any populous town, should possess such a church. The Rev. Nicholas Rigby, who has served this mission for at least a quarter of a century, has been enabled to build a church, which presents all the features of an ancient village temple; and it is not only built but *paid for*; which cannot be said of all our new churches. From the noble owner of the neighboring castle (the Marquis of Normanby) to the humblest of the Ugthorpe laborers, or Whitby boatmen, this zealous priest is regarded with feelings of sincere respect, and his name is everywhere sufficient to secure the kind attention of the people. Mr. Rigby was a cotemporary of Cardinal Wiseman at Ushaw College.

The Late Rev. John Devenny, Stranorlar.—In connection with the death of this lamented clergyman, we see it stated in one of the papers that no fewer than "twenty-four priests of his own name and race are interred in the same graveyard at Kilteevogue, where repose the ashes of Mr. Devenny."—*Derry Journal.*

The Duguay Trouin, which sailed recently from Havre for Valparaiso, took out five missionaries and twenty-six nuns of the congregation of Picpus. From Valparaiso the missionaries will proceed to the Sandwich Islands, where several members of the order have already established themselves. Some of the nuns will also go to the same islands, and others to Lima, Ika, and Santiago.

Letters from Geneva of the 28th of August mention that on the previous day Mgr. Marilley had arrived for the purpose of a pastoral visit to the chief city of his diocese. It is now eleven years since the Catholics of Geneva have enjoyed the happiness of receiving a visit from their beloved bishop, and it will be easily understood with what joy his lordship was welcomed. The *Cure* of Geneva felicitated his lordship in an address full of confidence and Christian charity. Mgr. Marilley, in reply, thanked the zealous pastor, and praised the exertion he had displayed in the service of the parish of Geneva, and more particularly for the fact of the construction of the new church of Our Blessed Lady (Notre Dame).

The late Bishop of Dijon, Mgr. Ray, whose death was recently announced, has left many of his books and manuscripts to the Library of Aix, his native place. Amongst the manuscripts are the "Hours," in vellum, illuminated, of "Good King Rene," as he was called, of Provence and Anjou. Some literary antiquaries suppose that these "Hours" were written by the Prince himself—others that they were prepared for his wife, Yolanda, of Aragon. Another manuscript is the "Pontifical," in Latin, of the date of 1348.

Mr. Hansom, the eminent engineer, who arrived in Killarney lately, with a view to make plans for a new private chapel for Lord Castlerosse, attached to Kenmare House, has been visiting Kenmare, and has, we learn, promised to immediately furnish plans for the projected new convent and new chapel, which, is to be erected in a different site from that of the present edifice, which, on the completion of the new one, will be raised, and the ground occupied by it taken into the demesne of Landsdowne Lodge.—*Tralee Chronicle.*

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, officiated Sunday, 5th Sept., at the blessing of the great new bell for the parish church of Carrickbeg. His lordship was surrounded by a large concourse of clergy from all parts of the diocese, including the respected pastor, the Rev. John Magrath. The bell now tolls from the remarkably beautiful ancient tower of the old abbey at Carrickbeg, which forms part of the spacious and elegant parish church.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Furlong comes permanently to reside at St. Peter's College; the Very Rev. L. Kirwan, P.P., intends to leave for Piercetown. The Rev. Andrew Kehoe, Caroreigh, Taghmon, has been removed to Ramsgrange; he will be succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Doyle.—*Wexford People.*

On Monday, 23d August, the foundation of a new Catholic Church, dedicated to "Our Lady of Good Counsel," were laid at Hertford, England. The site is upon the very spot upon which stood formerly a Benedictine priory, dedicated to St. Mary, and the subject to the Abbot of St. Albans.

The foundation stone of a Franciscan monastery was laid at Pantasaph, North Wales, by Lady Fielding, Lord Fielding, a recent convert to the Catholic faith, having given about 14 acres of land for a site. His lordship has also contributed £500 towards the construction of the edifice, which is expected to cost £2,500.

An English Protestant lady was received into the Catholic Church, in the Dominican Church of St. Saviour's, by a clergyman of that community.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Three young ladies were received into the Convent of Mercy at Gort, on the 8th Sept. This nunnery has not yet been a twelvemonth established.

DEATHS.

August 18, at Sandymount avenue, Anne, the beloved wife of Christopher Hardman, leather merchant, of Dublin.

August 24, at Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 76 years, Anne, relict of John Bell, of Summer hill, Dublin.

August 31, at 66 Queen street, Dublin, after few days' illness, Mary, relict of John Fitzpatrick, late of Killeshandra, county Cavan, aged 74 years.

September 5, at his residence, No. 27 Little Mary st., Dublin, Mr. Denis Carroll, clothier, aged 36 years.

September 6, in College green, Miss Elizabeth F. Ratigan.

September 8, Mary, the wife of Jacob Owen, of Mountjoy square, aged 76.

September 4, at Rathmines, Mary, the beloved wife of Adam Stopford.

September 4, at Ulverton terrace, Dalkey, James Hynes, B.A., T.C.D., deservedly regretted.

August 30, in Limerick, Susanna, wife of Jas. Alexander, of the Society of Friends.

August 30, at Longfield, county Monaghan, Mary, relict of the late James Daniell, of Essex Castle, Carrickmacross.

August 30, at Omagh, Rebecca, widow of Major Jones Crauford, of the 12th regiment, and of Newtownstewart, county Tyrone.

August 31, at Fork Hill rectory, county Armagh, aged 82 years, the Rev. Dr. Campbell.

August 31, at Ballyhorgan, county Kerry, after a short illness, having been attacked by paralysis on the previous Friday, Kerry Supple, of Ballyhorgan.

September 1, at Uregare House, near Bruff, county Limerick, the wife of Richard Joseph Grace, R.M., son of Oliver Grace, M.P., county Roscommon.

September 1, at Burnleigh House, Holywood, Sarah, relict of John Rowan, of Ballywanen House, Downpatrick.

September 2, Anne, wife of Coleman R. Broughton, of Mountain View, Roundstone, Galway.

September 2, at Lissadell, county Sligo, John Jeffcott, M.D., late of the Royal Navy.

September 2, at Westport, in the 76th year of his age, Charles, son of the late Charles M Donnell.

September 5, at Mainham, county Kildare, Mr. M. Keenan.

August 22, at Martigny en Suisse, Ambrose Hickey, barrister-at-law, son of the Rev. William Hickey, Malranean rectory, county Wexford.

August 24, at Limerick, Mr. Patrick Fitzgerald, for many years clerk in the timber yard of Messrs. Spaight.

In John street, Limerick, Mr. Thomas Blanford.

In Mill street, Ennis, Mr. John M'Key, of Ruan.

In Peter street, Clonmel, Mr. William Head Mason.

In Clonmel, Margaret, daughter of the late H. Butler.

At Newcastle West, county Limerick, Mr. John Scott, son of George Scott, Sub-Inspector Constabulary, aged 24.

At Ballycorney House, O'Brien's Bridge, Mr. Peter M'Millen.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, TROY., N. Y.

[*Abridged from the Troy Daily Times,'20th Sept.*]

The necessity on the part of the Catholics of this city of an institution at which they would be able to provide in a thorough and liberal manner for the education of their youth, has long been felt by them. St. Joseph's Academy, which when originally founded was deemed would be sufficient for the purpose designed, has been found entirely inadequate. The number of scholars applying to its managers for instruction has long since outgrown its accommodations, and for the past two or three terms, it has been found absolutely impossible to respond to all the demands upon it.

For this reason, a little more than a year ago, as announced by us at the time, it was determined by the Brothers having charge of the Academy, to build a larger institution, upon a more extended and comprehensive plan, combining all the details of a College with the freedom of an Academy; an institution which while it would afford facilities for the prosecution of all the higher branches of study, should be free to the children of all classes, who were qualified to enter, upon conditions they all might fulfil. This idea gradually shapened, and at last took the definite form of St. Peter's College, the corner stone of which was laid yesterday, Sunday.

The procession was formed about 3 o'clock, near the Hospital, and presented a very fine appearance indeed. It was formed in the following order: St. Vincent's Society, about one hundred in number, wearing the ribbons of the order; Father Havermans, in his priestly robes, followed by a man bearing the silver cross; Boys of the Academy, with a Star Spangled Banner, and a motto flag, with the words "St. Joseph is our Protector;" Boys of the Day Schools—a very large number; Dœring's Cornet Band; Girls of the Sisters' School, wearing white veils folded over their heads, and fastened at their waist with a blue belt, carrying a banner with the motto, "Mary is our Queen;" Girls of the Orphan Asylum, neatly dressed, with pink hoods and aprons; Boys of the Orphan Asylum, wearing black caps, green jackets and black pants. The procession thus formed was several blocks in length, and looked extremely well when marching down the hill.

From the hospital, the procession proceeded to the church, where the regular services of the afternoon were performed, in the presence of a large audience. These concluded, it was reformed, and marched—the band performing appropriate airs meanwhile—to the grounds of the College building, at the head of Washington street. There the children ranged around the foundation walls of the building—the boys of the Academy, Asylums and Schools, under charge of the Brothers of St. Joseph, on the north, the band in the centre, and the girls of the Schools and Asylums, under charge of the Sisters, on the south, fronting the platform, and the corner stone in front of it.

The platform was occupied by Bishop McCloskey, of Albany, in his gorgeous robes, who occupied the central seat, Father Havermans and his assistants, and various priests from West Troy, Albany and elsewhere. Ranged upon the north end were the censer boys from St. Mary's. The crowd within and without the enclosure was very large, though the outside attendance decidedly preponderated. The space between the platform and the foundation walls, and the summit of a large brick-pile upon the grounds, was closely filled by an interested audience. The brow and side of an adjacent hill upon the east, which overlooked the entire site, was thronged with men, women and children, and presented a beautiful and enlivening appearance. Within and in the neighborhood of the enclosure, there could not have been assembled less than two thousand persons. This vast concourse, disposed in accordance with the numerous diversities of the locations, and belted apparently in the centre by the children in their pretty dresses, and the priestly representatives in their splendid robes, presented a very romantic appearance.

The corner stone was brought upon the ground about half-past four o'clock, and arranged in its position under a derrick at the central angle of the walls, by fourteen men. It bears engraved upon its front the name of the College, the date of the ceremony accompanying its disposition on the walls, and appropriate symbols. It contains the names of those who have contributed to the erection of the building, together with the usual documents, such as a copy of each daily newspaper, the name of the reigning Pope, the name of the President of the United States, the Governor of New York, the Mayor of the city, the number of patients in the hospital, the number of orphans, &c.

The arrangement of the corner stone having been made—the band meanwhile performing a solemn air appropriate to the occasion—an address was delivered by the Rev. Father Havermans, and by the Rt. Rev. Dr. McCloskey, of Albany, Bishop of the Diocese.

The Bishop dwelt upon the importance of an educational institution of the character of the one projected to the interests of the Church, and concluded: "May we not hope that as the sap, beginning at the roots of the tree, and extending up the trunk and through the various branches, fills the whole system with life and power, so may the blessing which it is today our duty to pronounce upon the corner stone extend up through the walls, and, when it has been completed, to every department and use of the structure, making it a blessing to all who are to come within its influence, and to the community of which we trust it will be an honor and a source of pride."

At the conclusion of the Bishop's remarks, he proceeded, followed by the priests, from the platform to the corner stone, upon which he pronounced his blessing. A Latin invocation was then sung by the priests, and the impressive ceremony having been concluded, they returned to the platform. The audience were then informed by Father Havermans that an opportunity would be afforded to such as desired to make their offerings on the corner stone. A very large number responded. We are not informed as to the sum of money received, but presume that it must have been very considerable. During the time the gifts were being made, the band played several tunes. The procession then re-formed, and marched to St. Mary's Church, where it was dismissed.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FRANCE.

The *Journal des Debats* believes the theory of the neutrality of telegraphic communication to be rather hazardous. It reasons thus: "It could be a formidable and powerful instrument in the hand of an enemy, and the advantages which must necessarily accrue to a mercantile nation would be incalculable. The capital could order the scattered squadrons to reunite at any point of the globe without loss of time, and the advantage thus acquired would be too preponderating to allow such a powerful agent to exist."

Accounts of the state of trade at Paris are all satisfactory. At Lyons and St. Etienne the merchants are actively engaged in orders for the Brazilian and American markets. At Mulleshen and Rouen manufacturers obtained more remunerative prices, and at Havre cotton trade is very active. At Paris, too, the improvement which commenced several weeks ago continues.

Louis Napoleon has given orders for the construction of a naval battering ram—a ship proof against the enemy's guns, and capable, from its immense mass and great velocity, of running against and sinking any vessel selected for destruction. This idea is from the Emperor's own plans, and will, it is expected, effect a complete revolution in naval tactics as now understood and practised.

The Paris *Presse* speaks of the necessity which exists for France to lay down a telegraph to the United States if she wishes to maintain, undiminished, her present commercial relations with the American continent. It declares France is now too dependent on England for her communications with America.

One of the cannon captured at Canton has just arrived in Paris. It is a bronze gun of large calibre, nearly nine feet in length, and is covered with Chinese characters indicating the place where it was cast and its date. This cannon has been placed in the court of the Ministry of Marine.

One hundred vessels, laden with above a million bushels of wheat, entered the port of Marseilles from the Black Sea, in the course of two days, lately.

Madame Doche, the well-known actress, is about to bring actions against two innkeepers of Cherbourg for having refused to house her during the fetes.

The first volume of the *Correspondence of Napoleon I.* has appeared, published by Plon; the second volume is in the press. Both are eagerly sought for.

It is said that a portion of the 3,000 political prisoners remaining in Algiers will shortly be permitted to return to France.

Several of the French Councils-General are voting sums in aid of the Lamartine fund. That of Bordeaux has voted 3,000 francs.

The monthly bank returns show an increase of cash in hand in Paris of 22,500,000 francs, and in the branch banks of 10,000,000 francs.

Morphy, the American chess player, was beaten by Harrwitz in their first trial, after three hours' play, in Paris.

The French press has been interdicted from publishing any portion of the will of the Duchess of Orleans.

Marshal Bosquet has arrived in Paris from the Pyrenees; his health is slightly improved.

ENGLAND.

Marvellous Escape.—A short time since, as the up express train was descending the incline towards Beattock, the engine-driver, to his horror, observed a little child sitting in the middle of the rails, along which he had to pass, picking up stones into a small pitcher. Unable in time to arrest the progress of the train, he pushed on in intense agony until he reached the station, full of fear of the consequences. On inquiry, however, the infant had been found, neither harmed nor afraid, pursuing her work, by the mother, whose attention and fears the passage of the train excited.

Remarkable Circumstance.—A carpenter being engaged to repair some gates on a farm at Stow-on-the-Wold, during the day repaired to a pump in the field for water, to quench his thirst, but, to his surprise, he could not obtain any; being determined to know the cause, he took the pump to pieces, and, to his astonishment, found that a bird had built her nest and had hatched seven young ones in the bucket of the pump, which was about two feet below the surface of the earth.

Beware of Family Jars. — The London *Star* says a bill is being prepared by which no couple will be permitted to marry without finding two sureties to keep the peace towards each other. The sum required will be £50 to £1,000, according to the wealth of the parties. The amount will be the same in London as in the country. The bill is not to extend to Scotland.

Taylor, the stock-jobber, who died worth one hundred thousand pounds, was so penurious, that he scarcely allowed himself the common necessaries of life. A few days before his decease he sent for the officers of the parish in which he resided, in the Borough. They found the miserable old man on a wretched bed in a garret, making his dinner on a thin rasher of bacon and a potato, of which he asked them to partake. One of them accepted the offer, upon which the miser desired his poverty-struck cook to boil him another; but finding the larder was totally empty, he harshly rebuked her for not having it well-supplied with a "quarter of a pound to cut out in rashers whenever it was wanted for company." He then informed the overseers of the poor that he had left, by his will, £1,000 sterling for their relief, and eagerly inquired if they would not allow him discount for prompt payment. This being readily assented to, apparently much delighted, he immediately gave them a cheque on his banker for £950, and soon after breathed his last.

Eighteen English railway companies representing a capital of 150,000,000 sterling had held a meeting in London for the purpose of agreeing upon a course of procedure to avoid further misunderstanding. Among other resolutions adopted was one strongly recommending the settlement of all difficulties by arbitration instead of law; to prevent ruinous competition, and adding that powers be sought from Parliament to enable the companies to settle all disputes by arbitration.

The London *Gazette* contains a notification that a convention was concluded between Great Britain and Brazil on the 23d of June last, for the settlement of the outstanding claims of the subjects of the two countries upon the opposite Governments by means of a mixed commission.

Mr. John Foster, late editor of the *Examiner*, and author of the biography of Goldsmith, has undertaken the preparation of a new life of Jonathan Swift, introductory to a new edition of his letters, journals and works.

The British board of trade had directed an inquiry into the circumstances attending the wreck of the American ship Abbey Langdon off the Isle of Wight.

Negotiations for the establishment of mail services to Australia and British Columbia by the Panama route were still under consideration.

The whole of 5,000 reinforcements of cavalry and infantry, recently ordered to India, had been dispatched.

The comet had been distinctly visible to the naked eye in various parts of England.

SCOTLAND.

A Congregation Locked in.—An amusing occurrence took place recently in the Wesleyan chapel at Norwich, Island of Unst. While the congregation were singing, a girl who had come from some distance was attempting to open the door, but in her efforts to gain an entrance she turned the key, which had been left in the lock, and went home. The service having ended, the congregation rose to depart; but this was more easily said than done, as there was only one entrance and the windows were all fixtures. The people kept hammering at the door and shouting for about an hour, but to no purpose, as the building stands a good way from human habitation. At last, however, one of the brethren descried a man at a distance, but as soon as he heard the noise proceeding from the chapel he turned and fled. Silence having been obtained, after a short time the man returned to reconnoitre, and being made aware of the real state of affairs, he unlocked the door.—*John o' Groat Journal.*

An American "Gives In!"—An American gentleman (says the Rev. George Gilfillan) travelled from Glasgow by Loch Lomond to Fort William. He was an enthusiastic Yankee; and, as he went along, he found some scene in his own country to eclipse the Clyde, Ben Lomond, in short, every place he passed, till he came to Glencoe. Here he was for a while silent. He was asked, "Anything in America to equal this?" He replied, "No; but it wants the American atmosphere!"

The astounding sum of £60 was the other day consumed in drink at a public house in the vicinity of a line of railway now constructing in this county. No one will wonder when we add that at night, more than twenty navvies were carried out by two or three policemen who were in attendance, and laid in a common stable, dead drunk. Of course this is only a climax in a course of habitual and chronic drunkenness which nightly presents scenes sufficiently horrible.—*Aberdeen Free Press.*

A meeting is to be held at Glasgow, at which a memorial will be submitted, and afterwards presented to the Queen, praying that, to secure law and order in British Columbia, a body of the unemployed Scotch operatives may be sent out to that colony, armed with the saw, the axe, the shovel or spade, and the Minie rifle. Memorials to the same effect are being got up in various Scotch towns.

ITALY.

According to letters from Lombardy, it appears that the birth of a son to the Imperial House of Austria inspired the hope that a political amnesty would be accorded to the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, and that a bad effect had been produced by the hitherto guarded silence of the official journal on that subject; but they still cling to the hope that the Emperor of Austria will soon issue a proclamation so much in accordance with public opinion.

The Italian *Bel Popolo* has announced to its readers that it will cease to appear. This is regarded as a happy augury, from its being the avowed organ of Mazzini, and proving that the revolutionary party is now completely divided, and consequently powerless.

The *Tempo*, of Casale, states that General La Marmora visited the new fortifications of that town, and selected a spot for the erection of barracks for pontonniers on the banks of the Po.

A telegram from Leghorn, in the *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa, announces that vessels from Genoa, Corsica and France are now admitted without quarantine into the Tuscan ports.

SPAIN.

Letters received at Madrid from Mellilla state that the Moors had begun to attack the place, and were firing on it with three heavy cannon. They were expecting a mortar from Gibraltar. The town had sustained great injury, and if they did obtain a mortar it would, notwithstanding the gallant resistance of the Spanish inhabitants, be altogether destroyed.

Letters from almost every agricultural district in Spain speak in very favorable terms of the crops.

GERMANY.

Grand Dutchy of Hesse.—Within the last few days Professor Daumer has quietly and unostentatiously passed over to the Catholic Church, one of the most remarkable conversions of modern times, for Daumer, in his Philosophical Developement, had reached the extreme limits of Negation. Daumer is one of the oldest of Hegel's pupils, was formerly professor at Numberg, and since then taught privately at Frankfort. But whoever knows more intimately the works of this remarkable man will see in his entrance into the Catholic Church, no sudden jump, but a consistent growth of the positive elements which always lay in his philosophy and poetry. Whoever read his Marian Legends and Poems, which appeared in 1841, will see that in the author of Hafiz there dwelt many Catholic sympathies; and whoever attends to the positive element in his philosophical writings, which was ever directed to the concrete, the actual, and the historical, will discover, as the event has proved, that he could never fairly be classed with the representatives of abstract Atheistical philosophy or materialism, though he was often reckoned among them.—*Journal de Mayence.*

AUSTRIA.

Hungarian journals state that a waterspout broke recently near the village of Klosslad, district of Widdin, and killed 400 horses and oxen, also several persons. They add that another waterspout at Ternowa, in the same district, threw down houses and crushed as many as 400 persons; and that a third, at Plewna, drowned 180 persons.

Letters from Vienna state the Emperor has recently decreed the demolition of all existing fortifications in Bohemia, with the exception of two.

PRUSSIA.

The Hotel du Nord was recently the theatre of a strange rencontre. Prince Gortschakoff found himself placed side by side with Lord Lucan, and the two former adversaries amicably discussed the fearful cavalry affair at Balaklava, of which they were the contending leaders.—*Letters from Berlin.*

In Prussia, according to the law, the clergyman of each Parish was alone authorized to deliver an address over the grave of a deceased person. The Prince of Prussia has just extended that right to any of the friends of the deceased.

The Prussian Minister of Commerce has just founded a special school for forming clerks for the electric telegraph offices.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor is ever employed in promoting the emancipation of the serfs. The Czar uses his personal influence with the nobles to accomplish this end. 200,000 individuals belonging to the Imperial palaces of Russia have lately been made entirely free. It is reported that efforts are being made to bring about a reconciliation between Austria and Russia. It is even said that the Russian Emperor will visit Vienna.

A St. Petersburg tegegram of Aug. 31 says that a great explosion took place on the morning of that day at some powder-mills in the vicinity of the city, by which it was feared that several hundred lives would be lost. A subsequent despatch says the explosion was at Okhta, and one hundred workmen were killed.

The report that the port of Villa Franca is ceded to Russia for a term of years, is confirmed. Russia has now accomplished her object of having a naval station in the Mediterranean. It will consist of one ship of the line and three frigates.

Letters from Warsaw say that the crops have entirely failed this year in Poland. The exportation of corn was almost suspended, consequently a financial crisis of unexampled severity prevails.

The Emperor has ordered the foundation of a new town at the confluence of the See and Amoor rivers.

A telegram from St. Petersburg reports a reaction in the tallow market, after the speculative rise which has lately prevailed.

Hundreds of houses had been burned at Moscow by clandestine makers of lucifer matches.

According to a recent official return, 1,425 original works and 201 translations were published in Russia during 1857.

A peat bog was set on fire by the unusual heat of the sun.

HOME MISCELLANY.

JOURNALISM.—In some respects the New York journals are unequalled; in nearly all respects they are unsurpassed; but one fault is common to the most pretentious of them. They have the habit of drawing the news out to the extremest length, the reporters seeming to rival each other in the attempt to cover a given fact with the greatest number of words. Events that would be readable in a few sentences are stretched through whole columns; the same thing is repeated, unimportant circumstances are minutely detailed, and sometimes, instead of consolidating the notes and observations of several reporters, a second account of the whole matter is given under the heading of "from another reporter." An amusing example of this tendency to make the most of an event occurs in the late despatch from Cape Race. The "provincial" papers announced that "the British frigate Agamemnon had suffered some damage by fire." This was quite too insignificant for "metropolitan journalism," and the New York papers swelled the item into the following proportions: "The world-renowned steam line-of-battle-ship Agamemnon, which covered herself with glory in the laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable, had been on fire in the docks, but fortunately sustained little damage." See the difference in the way of telling the story! and see the difference in the amount of telegraphic matter.—*Exchange.*

A HORSE DRAGGING A DEAD BODY THREE WEEKS.—Early in August, John Rawle, a lad of sixteen years, living in Volcano, Amador County, who had vainly been endeavoring to obtain his father's consent to go to Frazer river, disappeared, taking with him a valuable horse belonging to the family. It was supposed he had started for Frazer river, and so little anxiety was felt in regard to him. His body was found in the Butte Ditch, a few miles east of Jackson, attached by a "lariat" to a half-dead horse. From appearances, the boy, on the night after leaving home, lay down to sleep, with the horse tied to his person, to prevent his escape. The animal becoming unmanageable through fright during the night, had run off, and dragged his master by the rope until the boy's life was extinct. Afterwards the horse had continued to graze around, dragging the body along for three weeks. Finally, the corpse had been dragged into a ditch, where it became entangled beyond the horse's strength to extricate it. In his efforts to pull loose, the horse had cut his neck to the bone with the rope. The boy's remains were horribly mutilated. Most of his limbs were broken and the flesh rubbed bare from the bone.—*California paper.*

A WINDFALL.—Several years ago James Young, a wealthy citizen of Milford Township, Butler County, (Pa.,) deceased, leaving property valued at $105,000 to be equally divided between his five children. Subsequently the homestead was sold to a Mr. Williamson, who has resided upon it since the sale. A few days ago Mrs. W. found an old Spanish half dollar while sweeping in a closet near a chimney in the main sitting-room. She continued to sweep, and soon after found several coins of similar character. Remembering Mr. Young's former habits, her curiosity was excited, and she sent for her husband, to whom she exhibited her prizes. They then instituted search, and in a few moments found a crack in the side of the chimney, and upon clearing away some rubbish they found a deposite of $1,700 in old Spanish silver coins of all denominations, each piece of which was dated as far back as 1828. Mr. Williamson immediately sent for the heirs of the deceased, and surendered to them the entire amount. The heirs, however, insisted upon paying Mr. W. and his lady fifty dollars each, making a reward of $250 to each.—*Philadelphia Press.*

ANOTHER BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.—We learn from the St. Paul *Times* that the Minneapolis and Cedar Valley Railroad Company contemplate the erection of a bridge across the Mississippi at Fort Snelling, which, when finished, will be one of the longest and finest structures on the American continent. It will be three thousand seven hundred and eighty-six feet in length, with a span of one hundred and eighty feet from centre to centre of the piers. The piers on which this immense structure will rest are to be built of stone obtained from the quarries near at hand, and will be walls of solid masonry, so firm and enduring that no rise in the river below will ever disturb the immense structure which rests above. It will be a truss bridge, with a double track passing over the top for the cars, while in the truss trunk will be a wagon road connecting Fort Snelling and Mendota. The estimated cost of this leviathan structure is near half a million of dollars. The work will be commenced early next spring, and pushed vigorously through until completion.

AN OLD TREE.—One of the magnificent elms that are the glory of Lancaster, came suddenly to the ground recently, says the Clinton *Courant*, making such a crash as to call people from the village to the residence of C. T. Symmes, Esq., to see what was the matter. The old tree stood northeast from his dwelling, and the owner of the premises was sadly contemplating the necessity of its entire removal, on the ground of safety, as it had begun to exhibit signs of splitting at the trunk, when it unexpectedly bowed itself and "finished its mission." Eight feet from the ground it measured twenty-two feet in circumference, while its age has been estimated by some as high as two hundred years.

HOUSE BLOWN DOWN A PRECIPICE.—The Rockport (Ind.) *Democrat* relates a sad occurrence in that place. A house, containing a family, was blown from a precipice. The *Democrat* says: "The house was blown over the rock, and falling about seventy-five feet was literally mashed to pieces, and, horrible to relate, Mrs. Glensbeckle was killed outright, and her four little children were more or less mangled, but not killed, though it is thought one or two of them will die. The accident occurred about 10 o'clock P. M., the citizens rushed to the scene of the disaster, and rescued the little sufferers from among the rubbish and timbers. The house stood on stilts, as it were, upon the very edge of the rock, and the wind must have lifted it up and turned it bottom upward, as it seemed to strike upon the roof. It is thought that Mrs. Glenbeckle and her children were in bed and asleep at the time of the awful occurrence."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—We propose as a motto for the seal of the above Company the well-known quotation, "*Dumn vivimus, vivamus,*" which, we admit, is a slight variation from the original, and may be freely translated, "We're dumb now and are likely to stay so." From all appearances this motto would not be so inappropriate. *Something* is evidently wrong, and never was right. "Things *isn't* working," and there have been no messages through since the big fuss in New York, and the messages sent then were mainly guessed at. The people are getting uneasy and want a new excitement. Perhaps the breaking of the cable would be a sort of relief to the dulness of the times. The complete failure of the affair would be a fitting finale to the miserable twaddle that exalted C. W. Field above Columbus, Washington and Franklin, and made the cable of more importance than the discovery of America.—*Wilmington Journal.*

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—The Legislature of Georgia has passed a law authorizing the appointment of Liquor Inspector, whose duty it shall be to examine and thoroughly test the poisonous ingredients contained in liquors, and should they find any strychnine or other poisonous drug in any liquor, the person selling the same is to be ordered to take it out of the State; and if he sells any drugged liquor, knowing it to be such, or after its inspection, he is to pay a fine of one hundred dollars for the first offence; two hundred dollars for the second offence; four hundred dollars for the third, and one thousand for the fourth. This will effect more in the way of temperance reform than a thousand Main Law milleniums, if they were to continue a thousand years each.

EXPERIMENT IN DRAINING.—Every judicious experiment in draining, unlike many other experiments, must always result in success. It may therefore seem unnecessary to record the results; but so decisive and striking do they generally prove, and at the same time they are so little appreciated by those who have never practised thorough draining, that we are always glad to record these results for the encouragement of beginners. The editor of the New England *Farmer* gives in a late number the details of a recent experiment. Stone drains two feet deep were first employed some years ago, and their immediate effect was to increase the product of the low, wet land through which they were cut, from one ton of poor course hay per acre to "three tons of good English hay per acre."

CAPITOL OF ARKANSAS.—During the last session of the Legislature of Arkansas, an effort was made to remove the seat of government of the State, from Little Rock to some point more accessible by navigation and otherwise. The dilapidated condition of the old Capitol building induced Governor Conway, in his message, to recommend a heavy appropriation for repairs. Not only did the Legislature refuse to make any appropriation, but that body came near designating a new point for the erection of the Capitol. The Des Arc *Citizen* contains the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of that place, by which a movement was made to secure the location of the Capitol at Des Arc.

BALLOON ACCIDENT—TWO BOYS IN THE CLOUDS!—The Cincinnatti *Gazette* has the following startling announcement: "We learn by a passenger over the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, that on Friday afternoon there was a balloon assension from the Illinois State Fair Ground, at Centralia. The æronaut ascended at 4 o'clock P. M., and at 6 o'clock descended about 10 miles southeast of Centralia, and, fastening his balloon to a fence, went into a house near by for refreshments. While he was eating, two boys, one 8 years old and the other 4 years old, clambered into the balloon and unfastened the rope. The balloon ascended rapidly, and when our informant left, nothing had been heard from the young adventurers."

A SUGGESTIVE INCIDENT.—Mr. Robert Morris, a colored lawyer of Boston, recently bargained for a residence in Caryville, Chelsea, for which he was to pay $5,000, but the fact coming to the ears of some of the select white inhabitants of that locality, they sent to the owner of the estate a remonstrance against Mr. Morris settling there. The owner of the house felt the force of the remonstrance, and the result is that Mr. Morris can't have the estate. The *Evening Gazette*, from which we gather these facts, says that "the opposers of Mr. Morris are those who have been most in sympathy with Kansas, and most forward in movements sympathizing with the oppressed. Opposition from such comes with a bad grace."

LIFE IN UTAH.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* tells the following story concerning the condition of the army in Utah: "Last week the soldiers received their pay, and since then a large number of them have deserted, taking with them some fine mules and citizens' clothing from the camp, without leave. It is feared that those sent in search of them will continue their march to California on their own hook. The soldiers do not like this country. They call it a God-forsaken place. One day it is warm enough in camp to cook a nigger, the next day so dusty that they cannot see their breakfast while eating it."

A NEW CONCERT HALL.—There is every reason to believe that we shall shortly have a new concert hall in New York City. The site has already been selected, and although a little out of the way, it has the advantage of being easily approached by stage and car. Eight lots, running through from Fourteenth to Fifteenth streets, west of the Sixth Avenue, have been purchased by Messrs. Forrest & Tisdale, the proprietors of the Palace Gardens, and on these the new concert hall is to be erected. It will be of immense capacity—capable, it is said, of seating seven thousand persons.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE SLAVER.—We are not much pleased to learn, says the Providence *Post*, that the captain of the recently captured slaver Putnam is a Rhode Island man. His name is Edward C. Townsend, and he has a wife and father, if we are correctly informed, residing in this city. They had not heard from him, we are told, in about two years at the time of his capture, and were of course greatly surprised to learn that he was in a business so heartless and disgraceful. Capt. Townsend is about thirty-five years of age, and is represented as a man of great energy of character.

AMONG THE STATUES.—Powers' collossal statue of Daniel Webster recently lost on the voyage to Boston, is now in course of production from the original model. The process will require about twelve months. Mr. Hart's marble memorial of Henry Clay, for the ladies of Virginia, is in progress, and will be completed this year. The same artist is occupied on a model for a collossal bronze figure of Clay for the city of New Orleans. Mr. Jefferson is also being commemorated in marble, for the State of Virginia, by a young sculptor—Mr. Galt.

WIRE FOR THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The Boston *Atlas* says: "It is generally supposed that the Atlantic cable was made entirely in England. Such is not the case. Very many miles of the wire were manufactured in Providence at a factory in the upper portion of the city. One thousand tons of iron per day were consumed in the work, and its superiority over that made in England is well understood by the Cable Company. It is worthy of note that no portion of the wire made in this country parted while being laid."

THE WEIGHT OF A MILLION IN GOLD.—We are indebted to a gentleman who occupies a prominent position at the United States Mint in this city, for the following reply to the question: "What is the weight of a million of dollars in gold?" "The weight of one million of dollars of United States currency in gold is 53,750 troy ounces." This makes 4,479 pounds 2 ounces—or nearly two tons and a quarter, reckoning 2,000 pounds only to each ton.—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.—Active preparations are now going forward for the early completion of this important route to California. The company that left New York in July last had authority to employ five hundred natives of the Isthmus to aid the white men in the construction of the road. A large number of mules had been shipped down, among other supplies, and we may soon hear favorably from the company having the matter in charge.

A WRONG GUESS.—A physician going down State street with a friend of his, said to him: "Let us avoid that pretty little woman you see there on the left; she knows me, and casts on me looks of indignation. I attended her husband——" "Ah! I understand; you had the misfortune to despatch him." "On the contrary," replied the doctor, "I saved him."—*Schenectady Reflector.*

SWIMMING THE ST. LAWRENCE.—Mr. Woodroofe, of the 39th regiment, stationed at Quebec, lately performed the feat of swimming across the St. Lawrence in twenty-five and a half minutes. Considering the power of the tide and the stream, this feat may claim to be placed side by side with the similar achievement of Lord Byron across the waters of the Hellespont.—*Boston Courier.*

TO FATTEN FOWLS.—The best food to fatten fowls is potatoes mixed with meal. Boil them and mash them fine while they are hot, and mix the meal with them just before they are presented. They fatten on this diet in one-half the time ordinarily required to bring them to the same degree of excellence on corn or meal itself.

THE CABLE.—Old Grubb grows wrathful at the fuss they are making about the Cable, and thinks the mermaids might find a use for it:

> "I'm tired of the fetched thing,
> And hope old Neptune's "daughters"
> Will take it for a corsette string,
> Or use it up for garters."

A MOST INTERESTING RELIC.—John Jacob Zabriskie, Esq., of Hohokus, N. J., has in his possession the deed executed by the Indians in 1709, transferring the spot on which the city of Patterson now stands to the whites. The whole section was then termed Totowa.

PREVALENT.—Gold fever and fever and ague,

The editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, speaking of the ill-looking, good-natured and popular Obe Stevens, of Steuben County, who was a member of the legislature in 1858, recalls the following laughable circumstance: "While Obadiah was at Albany, he was invited to attend a masquerade ball. He accordingly went to a toy shop, and asked the keeper to let him have the most frightful looking mask he had in the store. The dealer eyed Obe from head to foot awhile and said: 'Go just as God made you, no human skill can make you appear more hideous.'"

The Manchester (N. H.) *Democrat* says:—"The people of Worcester have an expedient by which they relieve the dulness of their city once a year, and replenish their exhausted pockets. They erect a tall pole, when they send out invitations to all the fire companies in New England to come and squirt water at it. About sixty companies tried it recently, and among them, we are sorry to say, were three from this city. The expense was considerable—the profit—a minus quantity. The Springfield Horse Show is another flagitious humbug, which ought to be discountenanced."

Mr. William Goodell says that he went to the free love convention at Rutland, for the purpose of introducing his ideas of the abolition of slavery, but he was repeatedly insulted and choked off. He says the convention was "free" only for free love, abuse of the Bible, and other hobbies of the majority. It is a remarkable fact, that no democrat was a leading spirit in that convention. Democrats are law-abiding, constitution-loving men—lovers of their country and of the government as it is.

Mr. L. S. Munger of Topeka, Kansas, was riding on horseback when his steed became enraged, laid down and rolled over, thus dislodging his rider. He then tore the arm of his prostrate rider in a shocking manner, until Mr. M. finally subdued him by seizing his tougue, mounted him and reached home, His life was saved with great difficulty.

There is a man in Iowa named McCartney, who has a most wonderful memory. He can tell instantly the weather of any given date and the day of the week, for the last thirty years, and solve the most difficult arithmetical problems with astonishing facility. He is purblind and has never learned to read.

Dred Scott, rendered famous by the recent case before the Supreme Court, died in St. Louis on Friday of last week. It will long be remembered that in the person of this old negro, the highest tribunal of America decided that *an African was not a man and could not therefore be a citizen of the United States.*

The statements relative to rich gold diggings in the region of Pike's Peak, in Kansas, are corroborated by a number of gentlemen who have recently returned from that locality to St. Louis. Companies are being formed in many of the towns in the Territories to proceed to work the mines.

An Alabama paper says that some of the sugar planters of Louisiana are turning their attention to that part of Florida from which the Indians have lately been removed. It is thought that in a few years not only will sugar become one of its principal productions, but that coffee will be successfully cultivated.

A Canada paper says that a gentleman recently turned five horses into a field of rusted oats, and they were all found dead the next morning. Rust is supposed to be caused by a very minute insect which lives on the juice of the straw, and the rust is its poisonous secretions.

The Green Bay (Wis.) *Advocate* says that the only son of the late Rev. E. Williams, bogus Dauphin, is now engaged as a pilot on one of the Lake Winnebago steamers. He is a fine-looking young man, and bears a striking resemblance to his father.

The seminary at Earlville, Canada, was blown into fragments by some unknown villains, who fired a large quantity of gunpowder under it. The report of the explosion shook every building in town.

Some of the constituents of Geo. S. Hawkins of Florida, recentiy held a meeting and resolved that he was "weak witted and incompetent, and devoted more time to his toilette than to the interests of of his constituents."

It will be possible for a man to have one set of opinions for the higher classes and another for the lower, only when they cease to see by the same sun, to respire by the same air, and to feel by the same sensorium.

A new trial has been denied to Ira Stout, the Rochester murderer. The execution is ordered for Friday, Oct. 22. It is intimated that Stout's counsel will carry the case up to the Court of Appeals.

A wealthy female pickpocket has been arrested in Philadelphia. She is believed to have accumulated about $25,000 solely by filching from the pockets of people.

A Mr. Charles W. Flint, of Concord, Mass., shot lately a barn swallow purely white. It was on the barn with other swallows.

At the recent great Firemen's Muster in Worcester, Mass., the highest stream of water was thrown only 156 feet perpendicular.

A colony of white people has just settled in Florida, on the ground deserted by Billy Bowlegs.

The average of property in Massachusetts would give eight hundred and eighty dollars to each person.

There are fourteen persons in prison at Boston charged with murder.

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NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 2, 1858.

PRINCIPLES vs. PARTIES.

THERE are few specimens of humanity that enlist our sympathies to a less degree than the professional "politician." It is scarcely necessary to say that we use the word in its modern sense and its lowest acceptation. We may go as far as to say that, for the man who gives his time, his energies and his influence to a political party, on the stipulation, expressed or understood, that a certain office for himself or a number of petty places for distribution among his friends and relations, his admirers or hangers on, is to be the reward of his exertions in the event of a triumph, our feelings are those of positive contempt.

Having no interest in the struggle for political sinecures, devoted as a journal to far higher laws than the success of parties, we might allow the jobbers of faction to follow their grovelling avocations unnoticed, if they contented themselves with being individually contemptible. But when they endeavor to envelope in solidarity of meanness and venality with themselves, any portion of our citizens—when journals professing to be the oracles, organs and guides of those citizens are either conveniently dumb on the subject, or worse still, are the aiders and abettors of the "politicians," we feel that it is the duty of an independent journalist to protest against such a befouling the reputation of any class of our co-citizens.

It is the habit of such politicasters to attribute to certain sections of our adopted fellow-citizens the same motives by which their own conduct is governed. Were we to look upon the pronunciamentos of these gentlemen as true representations of the feelings of adopted citizens, we would be led to believe that in deciding the vote of these latter, principle had no part whatsoever. The unblushing coolness with which these "politicians" ignore principle and nail to the mast the ensign bearing the noble inscription: "How much will you give?" would be calculated to engender the belief that the citizens of this republic are fast arriving at a complete negation of all feelings of honor and morality, were we not aware of the subterfuge by which the sentiments of party hacks are made to appear those of influential masses of our people.

We have had a long acquaintance with our adopted fellow-citizens, and our experience has shown us that the complaints which emanate from professional politicians have no place whatever in the minds of the former. It is, of course, the interest of the latter, to represent their own private griefs as the mortifications of the mass and they do so—and will continue to do so—until the misrepresented arise and protest against the misrepresentation. We do not hesitate to say that it is an insult to our adopted fellow-citizens, as greatly unwarranted as it is strangely unresented, to represent them as having pinned their principles to the coat-tails of any man who may change his garment at will—and as basing their votes, not on the immutable laws of right and wrong, not on the welfare of the country, but on the fact of Mr. Feather-his-nest having been promised five thousand a year in the Custom House, or Tom Idle-and-never-do-well having received a solemn pledge that if the party achieved success, the star of the Municipal police or the shield of the Metropolitans should shine on his unmanly breast—whenever he thought it consistent with his personal safety or his political feeling to proclaim himself a guardian of the public peace.

A good citizen performs his duty to his country without fear, favor, or hope of reward. He who allows selfish considerations to direct his voice, is unfaithful to the great trust reposed in him, makes conscience a hireling and sinks from the height of an honest man to the level of a mere mercenary tool.

Yet when a certain class of citizens, by their devotion to principles, contribute to keep the supposed representatives of those principles at the head of a government—a devotion the more honorable on account of its ill-requital—if they pass over the fact of their exclusion from office in favor of other sections of the mass holding identical principles, they would be wronging their political faith and themselves if they did not protest against their excision for the benefit of those whose political existence is based on their prospective civil and religious proscription. By such unwarranted exclusion the governmental representatives of the party give a virtual denial of their proposed principles, and the insulted members are bound to abandon those false representatives if they would not abandon their own principles. Yet should their action be prompted not by the fact that they are Germans or Irish who are obliged to stand up in defence of their privileges, but as citizens of the United States who are bound to safeguard the institutions of their country and to see that the provisions of the Constitution be carried out.

And in this connection we must also severely reprehend the practice resorted to by "politicians," both native and naturalized, of appealing to particular classes of citizens on extraneous grounds. We deprecate with all our power the trick, which has now grown into a settled habit, of calling upon our adopted citizens, not as American citizens, but as Germans, Irish, French, Italians, &c. Such appeals are an insult to the intelligence and patriotism of the classes to whom they are addressed.

We have more than once said that the broils of parties, the jeremiads of disappointed office-seekers have no interest for us. If any man, be he native or foreign, has sold his vote, his influence, his oratory or his pen for a promissory office, and the party who has used him turns him adrift when his work is done, we have no feelings of compassion for him; on the contrary we are tempted to believe that he only received his deserts. Meanness and venality deserve to meet with meanness and faithlessness.

In the present state of political parties in this country, when all seem to have thrown principle to the dogs, and to have replaced it by names or words which are mere conventional rallying cries—signals for the initiated, decoys for the simple—when we see parties descending to the meanness of endeavoring to vamp up coalitions with factions with whom they could not even confer without a sacrifice of the principles they had blazoned forth on their political birth—when they, who draw a great element of their strength from the ranks of adopted citizens, are ready to shake hands with the deadliest enemies of those citizens, the sworn foes of freedom of conscience, for the purpose of watering their chargers in the Potomac, or stabling them at Albany—when others, denying the inscription so long displayed on their banner, do homage to civil and religious freedom by their professions but mock it by their official acts, and exhaust the store-houses of Federal pabulum to feed the enemies of the principles and men they represent—it is criminal for a citizen to tie his faith with any but a running knot to any party whatsoever. Our adopted fellow-citizens must calmly and seriously judge for themselves. If the contending parties contain each a portion of evil, they must choose that which contains the least. Their duty as citizens forbids inactivity, and a policy of abstention, while imbecile in itself, would, besides, accomplish the very desire of the anti-Liberal or Dark-Lantern party. The citizen who pursues it is like the man who, because he has been slighted by an old acquaintance, instead of making common cause with him, allows him to be despatched by their mutual foe, and thus leaves himself at the mercy of an implacable enemy. Let them ask not who offers the most patronage, but who gives the most guarantees of civil and religious liberty, and record their votes according to their conscience.

IMPARTIALITY OF THE ANTI-CATHOLIC PRESS.

THE anti-Catholic Press of this country has an immense stock of mock philanthropy on hand, which it is ever anxious to display when the occasion suits. Its store of the genuine article may be correctly represented by a cypher. For instance, it eagerly picks up the merest rumor — the most palpable fabrication—of misconduct on the part of Catholics, and hastens to profit by the opportunity by airing its vocabulary of fine sentiments. On such occasions it can prate surprisingly of "freedom of conscience," "enlightenment," "humanity," &c., &c., *ad libitum*; like a great many people in this world who talk divinely about things of which they only know the names. The slander is bandied from journal to journal and kept in circulation on the principle, we presume, that when dirt is thrown, a portion of it is sure to stick. These journals know full well that they will find but too many eager to swallow the slander whole. Persons unacquainted with the tactics of this unfair press, and having some confidence in the honor of humanity, might be inclined to suppose that when a contradiction is given, accompanied by incontrovertible proof, such journals, no matter how they might be imbued with prejudice, would seize the earliest opportunity to repair the wrong they had committed in circulating and giving strength to a slander, by honestly confessing to their readers that they had done a grievous wrong to an unoffending class of their fellow-citizens. But such persons would be grievously mistaken in their estimate of the Catholic-hating press. They take especial care never to admit into their columns a denial of the falsehood to which they have given publicity. They let the slander lie.

Besides, they have eyes and ears only for accusations against Catholics. In the cases—and their name is three times legion—where persons of their own stripe are the culprits, convicted by irrefragable testimony or on their own avowal, the anti-Catholic press adopt the same mute tactics. They never record the misdemeanors or crimes of such persons. Among thousands of cases we need only notice a few which have come under our immediate notice and that of our readers. The shameful story of the persecution of Catholic women in Sweden has been studiously avoided in their columns. They have totally ignored the case of the wife-beating, card-playing and flirting Protestant minister in England. Their virtuous indignation has not in the slightest degree been excited against the atrocious conduct of a Protestant clergyman and his wife in Monroe, Michigan, towards the orphan girl who had the misfortune to be their white slave—conduct the guilt of which was avowed by the minister himself in open court and which we described in a late issue. The reason is patent; their philantrophy shines not for all, or like the moon it has but one luminous side. They can see an alleged mote which never existed in the eye of their neighbor but they will not see the beam in their own.

ANOTHER DIFFICULTY FOR THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ALLIES.

THE termination of the French war has brought before the minds of the French public the fact that on their way to the newly opened ports of the Celestial Empire they have no port with the exception of Sainte Marie, on the north coast of the Island of Bourbon, where the coursers of their commerce may rest themselves on their voyage. It has also reminded them that their vessels pass by an island of considerable extent on the west coast of Africa—an island which offers all the required facilities. This island is Madagascar, and they have an old claim to it which they seem inclined to bring forward. It is true that a very plausible counter claim may be set up by France's Brittanic ally. But this the French press seemed determined to ignore, and they even go so far as to insist that in the event of an expedition against the island the aid of England should be peremptorily refused.

The Island of Madagascar is distant from the nearest shores of Africa 210 geographical miles, from the Cape of Good Hope 600, from the Mauritius 186, and from the Isle of Bourbon 150 miles. Its length from Cape Ambro, its extreme northern point, to the southern extremity, Cape St. Mary, is over 350 miles, and its average breadth is about 240. Its area covers an extent of 240,000 square miles, and it has a population of nearly five millions of inhabitants. The interior of the Island is little known to Europeans. It is known, however, that the vegetable productions of the Island are extremely rich and various. The natives exhibit a great diversity of character, countenance, and color, and are undoubtedly the product of different races. The fairest in complexion are the rulers. Many families of French descent are to be found on the eastern coast of the Island which is governed by a king of the Hovah race—the whitest in color—and is divided into a number of provinces each of which is governed by a functionary who represents the ruling sovereign.

The first French settlement in Madagascar was made in 1742. Two years later the English established a factory at St. Augustine's, but were compelled, by the hostility of the natives, and by the climate to abandon their settlements in 1746. The French also were obliged to fly from the climate. In 1745 the French again made an attempt at colonization which was likewise attended by failure. The adventurer Benyowsky, with the approval of the French government, headed an expedition to Antongil Bayon, the east coast of the island. When the Isle of France fell into the hands of the English, the Governor of the Colony, Sir Robert Farquahar, claimed by proclamation the sovereignty of Madagascar. The successor to the throne was sent to England to be educated, and after some years stay there returned to his native island in 1817. This Prince did much to improve his subjects. He formed a regular army under a Sergeant Brady who subsequently had the title of general. He was poisoned, however, by his queen, who took possession of the throne and persecuted the Christians in a most cruel manner. Numbers of them suffered martyrdom in 1850. In 1856 the French and English vessels in the Indian Ocean made a joint attack on the coast fortresses, but the two foremost Powers were repulsed with great loss by the Madegassy.

France's title to the island can with no small show of justice be disputed by her English ally. It is true the French settled in the island two years anteriorly to the establishment of the English factory. But then they were obliged to abandon their settlements. The proclamation of the Governor of Mauritius, taken by the English in 1810 and of which island the Madegassy settlements were looked upon as depending—a proclamation which has never been protested against by France, may be looked upon as constituting a claim in favor of England.

The French journals, roused, no doubt, by the isolated action of England in the affair of the Djeddah bombardment, insist that in

the case of an expedition against Madagascar English aid should be refused, and France should alone act in the case. The former united attack, however, by the cruisers of both powers seems to call for a united expedition, if any. England also, as well as France, has murdered subjects to avenge. England's attack on Djeddah showed a great want of courtesy to her ally, and is diplomatically unjustifiable. Its motive was, no doubt, as England's motives ever are, a selfish one, to keep up the prestige of her former strength in the East; but the effect will be a good one on the Mahometan populations, and will show them that if they assassinate Christians they can no longer trust in Constantinople red tape to save them.

England, as we have said, has some grounds on which to protest against the seizure of Madagascar by France—the replacing the island under French authority—which it would not be, as the island has never positively been under French authority. There is no doubt but England will make extraordinary concessions sooner than proceed to a rupture with France, and, proud, as she once was, may waive her claims to the island. If she do so it will be another proof of how desperately she clings to the Gallic alliance. The consent of England to French occupation of Madagascar once obtained, the Emperor will have no difficulty in forgetting the Djeddah business, and would calm England's susceptibility by permitting her collaboration in the attack on the rich island of the Indian Ocean.

THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW.

It became our province some months since to record a scene which happened in one of our city courts and added another eccentricity to the many which already illustrate our judicial annals. A Mr. William Mulligan, one of the expelled of San Francisco, having been arraigned for a grievous assault committed in this city on the person of a Mr. Webb, a member of the far-famed California Vigilance Committee, took French leave of judge, jury, bar, public and policemen, as his trial was about to be commenced, and no one could say when he went out or where he had gone to.

It came to pass, however, that the gentleman fugitive from justice, or his friends, thought that the best policy he could pursue with a view to the ultimate saving of his bacon was, to give himself up and acknowledge his guilt. When after the law's delay the trial at last came on, Mr. Mulligan accordingly pleaded guilty. This was the beginning of the second act of the roaring farce, played, not for the last time, we suppose, on the same boards. It had been found out in the meantime by the prisoner's counsel, that he (the prisoner) was a victim of the most pitiable kind—that he had been greatly injured by the Press, and foully wronged by public opinion. An eminent advocate—eminent in politics as well as law—painted the interesting and sympathy-meriting Mr. Mulligan as in a most forlorn condition—poor was he and reft of friends. Terrible has been the provocation given to the law-and-order-loving Mr. Mulligan, and he deserves unbounded praise for confining himself to the simple *lex talionis* and not proceeding to more signal retribution. In short, the appeal to the mercy of the court was most powerful, most touching, and would have melted the heart of any but a judge on whom the mantle of Rhadamanthus, of mythological memory, had descended. An appeal was the more necessary in the interest of justice from the fact that the judge upon the bench was reported to have solemnly declared that the majesty of the law should be vindicated, even to the punishment of Mr. Mulligan.

The glowing eloquence of the prisoner's counsel, however, had no effect on the decision of the inflexible, the Rhadamantine and adamantine judge. The prisoner, Mr. Mulligan, received the terrible sentence of the court, condemning him—to pay a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars; and the poor man who had no friends immediately paid the fine and left the court, say the reporters, "surrounded by a crowd of sympathizing friends."

A man by the name of Donnelly was brought up for sentence immediately after. He pleaded guilty to the same offence as Mr. Mulligan, but having, we suppose, plenty of friends and plenty of money, was sent to the State prison for five years.

And thus the majesty of the law was vindicated.

OUR TREATY WITH CHINA.

The Chinese war is at an end—for the present at least. The French and English are now at peace with the Emperor, but whether hostilities have definitively ceased between them and the Viceroy of Canton is, it seems, not altogether settled. The fact that powers may be at peace with a sovereign while yet engaged in hostilities with one of his representatives, is certainly subversive of all our ideas of relations between different nations, and no other war than a Chinese one could have developed such a position.

Treaties have been made, however,—the Chinese were never chary of treaties; the difficulty lies in procuring their observance of them. But the treaties exist, and it is remarkable that the Russian representative and our own have been the first to profit by the efforts of England and France. Without striking a blow they obtained treaties before those of the two fighting powers were concluded. The American treaty provides for the establishment of a permanent United States Legation. Our Minister is to have the right of direct correspondence with the Privy Council or Prime Minister at Pekin, of making an annual visit to Pekin and sojourning there, at his own pleasure as to time. He is to be allowed a permanent residence at Pekin, if the privilege is accorded to other Powers. We secure the opening of two new ports and the right of leasing property without the annoying intervention of officials. The immunity of our flag is stipulated and the United States authorities are to have exclusive jurisdiction over the rights and intercourse of our fellow-citizens. The recognition and absolute toleration of Christianity is also guaranteed.

The 29th article provides that all rights, privileges, and powers granted to any nation, its merchants, or subjects, whether political, mercantile, or otherwise, and not conferred by the present treaty on the United States, shall at once inure to the benefit of the United States, its public functionaries, merchants, or citizens.

At the departure of the *Niagara* no official despatches from the Peiho had reached the English foreign office. It was looked upon as certain that a treaty had been concluded by Lord Elgin, but what it was nobody knew.

Another Hoax.—A statement is going the rounds of the press of this city, which, we believe, originated with the *Evening Post*, to the effect that some five hundred and odd Austrian priests had memorialized the Archbishop of Vienna against the Concordat lately concluded with the Holy See, and in favor of the abolition of celibacy. We have seen no trace or mention of any such memorial in our continental exchanges. We have no doubt that the report has originated at this side of the water. We do not think the *Evening Post* capable of originating such an evident fabrication, but we call upon the editors to name the source from which they have taken it.

Arrival of the "Prince Albert."—The steamship *Prince Albert*, from Galway, with advices to the 14th Sept., arrived at Halifax on Monday last. The *Prince Albert* met with a succession of heavy gales, and when three days out broke two of the flanges of her screw. This accident compelled her to make the remainder of the voyage under canvas. The news though unimportant is not wholly devoid of interest. The shipment of the shore end of the Atlantic Cable was in progress on board the steamer *Bilboa* at Portsmouth.

A Suggestion.—The Monthly Magazine, published by the American and Foreign Christian Union, copies a portion of our article entitled "Catholicity Past and Present in New York" in connection with the laying of the Corner Stone of the New St. Patrick's Cathedral, on the 15th of August last, and makes it the text of an appeal to Protestants in general, calling upon them to awake from their lethargy and not allow themselves to be outdone in zeal by the Catholics of New York. It asks if there be not ten times one hundred rich Protestants who will give each a hundred dollars to the Union to enable it to send missionaries into Catholic lands. Its appeal will be unsuccessful, for rich Protestants naturally like to see some return for their money. They will not be satisfied with missionary balance sheets having on the debit side a goodly show of dollars and cents, and on the credit the conversions of a number of blank gentlemen and ladies, or at best of fantastic initials, such as X. Y. Z., O. P. Q., A. B., &c.

We would suggest to our monthly cotemporary the idea of raising an edifice in which all the various sects and off-shoots of Protestantism should be represented, in which each particular class of misbelievers would have a room to itself, and in which the variety of beliefs would be typified by the style of architecture. What thinks our cotemporary of advocating the erection of this new Babel?

Burning of the Steamshp "Austria."—We are, this week, compelled to record a most distressing and fearful steamship disaster. It is the complete destruction, by fire, of the steamer *Austria* which left Hamburgh on the 1st of September for this port, with a crew and passengers amounting to 600 persons. On Sunday afternoon the bark *Loftus* arrived in Halifax, bringing twelve of the sixty-seven rescued passengers belonging to the ill-fated steamer. By their account it appears that the disaster took place on the thirteenth. Shortly after the breaking out of the fire the magazine exploded. An attempt to launch one of the boats was rendered abortive by the crowds who attempted to get in; the result was that she swamped. Those on the poop jumped into the sea by twos and threes to avoid the devouring element. Several of the unfortunate persons were seen to hesitate at first, but eventually were driven to it as a last resource. Three hours after the fire broke out, the French bark *Maurice*, Captain Ernest Bruce, came alongside and succeeded in taking off forty persons. It is also believed that a Norwegian bark rescued a few others. It is a singular fact that just one year ago this day (Monday) the community were startled by the news of the destruction of the *Central America*, commanded by the intrepid and chivalrous Captain Herndon.

Convalescence of C. G. Duffy, Esq.—We are rejoiced to be in a position to state that the health of the distinguished Irishman, Charles G. Duffy, is completely restored. This announcement, we are certain, will be read with satisfaction by his numerous admirers and friends on this continent.

We regret to learn by ourNew Orleans files that the Most Rev. Archbishop Blanc met with a most serious accident at Donaldsville, while going from one steamer to another. His left foot accidentally slipped into a hole in the deck of one of the boats, causing him to fall, and to break both bones of his leg, a short distance above the ankle.

Brownson Association.—This Society will have a Public Debate and other exercises, in the Bleecker Buildings, cor. Morton and Bleecker sts., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 7, at half-past 7 o'clock. Tickets can be had of any of the members.

The Dedication of the Mortuary Church of Calvary Cemetery will take place on next Sunday, Oct. 3d, at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M. Tickets fifty cents; to be had at the Tablet Office. Steamboats will leave the foot of 23d street, East River, every hour, and will convey visitors to the gates of the Cemetery.

[For the New York Tablet.]

BREVIS EST VITA.

I.

MORNING.

A white-clad bride is kneeling
Humbly on the altar stair,
The orange flow'rs are shining
In the rich folds of her hair.
Her gentle head is drooping
And lid-veiled her modest eye,
'Neath the nuptial gauze's veiling
Stranger glance she seems to fly.

Now, the sacred words are spoken
And the ring is in its place,
The father's blessing given
And the husband's first embrace.
As they pass the holy portal—
Shining promise, presage bright
Of a future full of radiance—
The sun kisses them with light!

II.

EVENING.

The ball-room is resounding
With the gay Redowa's flow,
Laughing couples lightly bounding
Twirling, whirling to and fro.
But not the gayest dancer
Bounds with foot more fairy light—
Though her joy be mute and tranquil—
Than the young bride does to-night.

Sudden on her husband's shoulder
Sinks her head, and whence it lay
Lifeless falls the ringed hand given
With her heart, that morn away!
Breathless stops the fear-struck husband!
Crowd around the dancers all!
"'Tis a faintness!"—"Fly for water!"
"Ope the window!" loud they call.

Way for the frantic husband!
He bears her to the breeze—
He bathes her stone-cold forehead,
Strives to warm her hand in his.
But his love has no availing
For in all her angel charms,
His young bride of the morning
Is a corpse within his arms!

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Travelling Agents.

Massachusetts.....James Doyle.
Ohio & Illinois.....John Graham.
Rhode Island & Conn.....Charles O'Neill.
New York.....D. O'Sullivan
Michigan.....Daniel Finn.
Ohio & Indiana.....Michael Falvey.

Mr. James McGee will call on our Subscribers in Hudson, Saugerities, Rondout, Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Cold Spring, Tarrytown, Yonkers and all the towns on both sides of the Hudson, on this and following weeks. We hope our Subscribers will be ready to pay up, and help Mr. McGee to get as many new Subscribers as possible.

Mr. Michael Falvey is authorized to canvass and collect for the Tablet in Canada West. He has bills for all those indebted to us. Mr. F. has also a good assortment of Catholic books for sale.

The New York Tablet and *Metropolitan Magazine* only Four Dollars per year, payable in advance.

The New York Tablet and *Brownson's Review* only Five Dollars per year, payable in advance.

Mr. Eugene Coleman, Bookseller, 27 1-2 Madison street, New York, is duly authorized to solicit Subscribers and Advertisements for the Tablet.

Catholic farmers are particularly requested to read the advertisement of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum on our 16th page. Any of them in want of a boy or girl should take a "Catholic Orphan." By doing so they make room for other applicants who are hourly asking to be admitted to the institution.

If Mr. J. C. Hannan, lately of Waterbury, Conn., will call or write to this office, he will hear of something to his advantage.

The Raccolta; or, *Collection of Indulgenced Prayers*. (Suitable for Confraternities and for private Devotion). Translated by Ambrose St. John, of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, Birmingham.

Roan, plain	$0 50
Roan, full gilt, plain edges	0 75
Roan, embossed, gilt edges	0 88
Roan, embossed, gilt edges, clasps	1 00
Imitation, full gilt	1 00
Imitation, full gilt, clasps	1 25
Morocco, extra	1 75
Morocco, extra, clasps	2 25
Morocco, extra, bevelled	2 00
Morocco, extra, bevelled, clasps	2 50

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
164 William street, N. Y.

DIED,

On Thurday, September 23, Miss Ann Curry, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Curry, in the 34th year of her age. Her remains were interred on last Sunday in Flatbush Cemetery. May her soul rest in peace.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

We have been favored with copies of the following publications, critical notices of which we are obliged to defer until our next number, in consequence of our being obliged to devote to the Pastoral Letter of the Second Provincial Council of Saint Louis, the space usually occupied by our literary reviews:

The Holy Bible Authenticated; Baptism and Matrimony; Free Lovers Abhorrent: Three Responses to Mr. Walker, a Presbyterian Minister. By Jeremiah O'Callaghan. New York. 1858. Published for the Author.

Mission and Duties of Young Women. Translated from the French of Charles Sainte-Foi. By Charles J. White, D.D. With the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop. Baltimore: Published by P. J. Hedian. 1858.

Magazines.

The Waterbury Catholic Sunday School Magazine. Published Monthly. Devoted to the instruction of the old and young. Edited by Rev. T. F. Hendricken. September, 1858. Vol. 1, No. 1. Waterbury: E. A. Tucker.

The Atlantic Monthly for October.

The Knickerbocker for October.

PASTORAL LETTER OF THE SECOND PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF ST. LOUIS.

The Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of St. Louis assembled in Provincial Council, to the Clergy and to the Faithful of their respective Dioceses, Health and Benediction in the Lord!

Three years ago, when we last met in Provincial Council, we offered you our congratulations on the flourishing condition of Religion, on the success with which your efforts have been attended, and on the encouraging prospects opening to us in the future; we now joyfully renew the same, whilst we gratefully acknowledge, that the counsels and admonitions which we then addressed to you have not been directed in vain. When we look back at the past few years, and at all that has been accomplished during that b ief period, we cannot but feel grateful and thankful, and, whilst we ascribe all the praise and glory to Him without whose aid we "labor in vain," yet we cannot but feel that much is to be ascribed to your generous co-operation.

We are again assembled in Provincial Council, to deliberate on matters of the highest moment to us all; not that we are at any time unmindful of you or of your eternal interests, for we ever bear you in our hearts, and ever pray you may arrive at that perfection of happiness to which we are all invited. But we have met in this solemn manner, in compliance with an ancient custom in the Church, hoping to be thus more particularly aided in our deliberations, to have our zeal more enkindled and our minds more enlightened by Him who has said: "where there are two or three gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." (Matt. c. 18, 20 v.) To Him we look whilst we contend for the purity of the faith "once delivered to the Saints," whilst we enact salutary laws to guard the sanctity of morals, and repress all turbulent excess by enforcing the canons of holy discipline. It was for the attainment of those great ends that Provincial Councils were first instituted, and that the Archbishops and Bishops of the various provinces still meet and deliberate, "not that we are sufficient to think anything of ourselves, as of ourselves; but our sufficiency is from God." (II. Cor. c. 3, 5 v.) Trusting in His strength, and hoping for His light, we have deliberated on what we have deemed to be of the most vital importance to us all, and have endeavored to discharge faithfully the onerous obligations imposed upon us.

Before entering upon these important topics, we have to direct your attention to another proof of the favor of the Holy See, the mere announcement of which must thrill us all with the liveliest emotions of pleasure. The Holy Father, on his return from his late auspicious journey through the States of the Church, has, by an allocution addressed to the Cardinals, proclaimed the glad tidings of a Jubilee. The feeling of heartfelt homage to the Vicar of Christ, and the attachment to the person of the Supreme Pontiff himself, upon whom none can look without a sentiment of awe and reverential love, have been so profound and so general as to fill the heart of the Venerable Father of the Faithful with the holiest emotions of gratitude and joy. The presence of the Successor of Peter stirred the very depths of Catholic feeling, and awakened an enthusiasm for the "Chair of Truth" and the "Centre of Unity," not unworthy the palmiest days of Christendom. To his triumphal progress the eyes of the entire Catholic world were directed. We ourselves from afar rejoiced in his joy, and would fain have been present to swell the chorus of homage and of praise. Crowned heads and nobles, of the most ancient lineage in Europe, vied with the humblest of the Faithful in doing reverence to the Father of the Christian world; and it is impossible to recall any period of history when a mere profound homage, or a more ardent devotion was manifested by all ranks to the Supreme Head of the Church, than has been exhibited to the present Sovereign Pontiff in his late memorable journey. Hence, he would make us all sharers in the joy which he felt on his return to his ancient capital, and with this view he has thrown open the treasury of the Church, calling on all his children throughout the world to come, and enrich their souls with priceless treasures. He invites all to "draw waters with joy out of the Saviour's fountains" (Isa. c. 13, 3 v.); bids "all that thirst come to the waters: and you that have no money, make haste, buy and eat; come ye, buy wine and milk without money, and without any price." (Isa. lv., v. 1.) Surely, beloved brethren, you will not slight this paternal invitation; you will not refuse to enter into the joy of the Vicegerent of Christ upon earth. Let us earnestly exhort you to seize this opportunity not only to cast off the load of sin, but also to unburden yourselves of the temporal punishment to which you are still exposed from former transgressions. Cleanse yourselves from your iniquities, and wash yourselves from every stain in "the blood of the Lamb." Let this consideration for your eternal welfare on the part of the Supreme Ruler of the Church move you to renew your devotion, and rekindle your love towards the Holy See, whose occupant has been divinely appointed the Chief Bishop and Pastor of your souls. Recall the undying benefits which that Centre of Unity has in times past conferred on the human race, and your prayers will spontaneously ascend, that the venerable heir of such ancestors may be preserved from the machinations of his enemies, may be sustained against those evil men, the foes of all law and order, whose only hope is in anarchy, and who, to cover their base ends, "make of liberty a cloak for malice." (I. St. Peter, 11 c., 16 v.) "We exhort you then, brethren, that you receive not the grace of God in vain." (II. Cor. 6 c., 1 v.) Gain for yourselves the plenary indulgence now offered you, by a diligent compliance with the few easy conditions hereafter to be named. We feel that, in addressing you, we need not be more explicit regarding the nature of the inestimable spiritual favor to be obtained. In those things you have been instructed from your youth, and are well convinced that Indulgences are most useful to Christian people. You, at least, are aware, that an indulgence is not a pardon for sins past, and that much less can it be a license for sins to come. It is hardly necessary to remind you, that it is a mere remission of the temporal debt due to sin, which often remains after the eternal guilt has been washed away. Both are remitted by the application of the power bequeathed to the Church by her divine Founder, when he said, "All power is given to me in heaven and on earth" (Matt. 28 c., 18 v.), and, "whatsoever you shall bind on earth, shall be bound also in heaven, and whatsoever you shall loose on earth, shall be loosed also in heaven." (Matt. 18 c., 18 v.)

We here append the conditions, by the exact performance of which a plenary indulgence may be obtained during the appoaching jubilee.

1st. A worthy reception of the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Communion.

2d. To fast one day in the week.

3d. To visit three churches designated by the Bishop of the diocese, or to make three visits to the Parochial Church, where there is but one, and there to pray for the intention of his Holiness, for the peace and prosperity of the Church, and for unity and concord amongst all Christian people.

4th. To give alms to the poor, and to contribute to the Association for the Propagation of the Faith.

Such, beloved brethren, are the easy conditions by the performance of which this great gain to your souls may be acquired. Neglect not this great boon from heaven, which to many of you may be offered for the last time. Be wise in time. Seize the golden opportunity to which multitudes, comprising perhaps ourselves, will assuredly never return.

We regard the present as a suitable occasion to direct your attention to a subject on which we have already repeatedly addressed you, and to which our own minds ever turn with the most anxious solicitude. We refer to the all-important topic of the priesthood in this country; how we may provide successors to those whom death or infirmity remove, or meet our increasing wants which are fast becoming more numerous and imperative. It is well known that we have made in times past, and still continue to make, the heaviest pecuniary sacrifices with a view to train up a native priesthood for our respective dioceses, but we are compelled to admit that our success hitherto has not been commensurate with our desires or our efforts. Various causes might readily be assigned for this unwillingness on the part of our youth to enter the ranks of the Catholic clergy. A long and studious probation is required, in which not only the necessary knowledge is to be acquired, but the heart is to be trained, and the entire character so formed and molded, as to fit the candidate for the holy and arduous duties which he proposes to discharge. Without a particular grace from on high we shall find few of those reared up in every indulgence who will submit themselves to this painful and laborious career. There is another obstacle to their entrance and perseverance in the ecclesiastical state, which you, beloved brethren, might effectually remove. In a country like our own, where there are so many inducements held out to the youthful mind to enter the various walks of secular life, where the learned professions are open to the emulation of all, and many lucrative employments easily to be found, it cannot be presumed that many will readily embrace a life not merely of retirement from the world, but one that is to be marked by rigid self-denial, and often clogged by many of the privations attendant on poverty. It should be your care, beloved brethren, to remove this impediment, and to freely consecrate to the glory of God's name a portion of the wealth which you have received from His hands. It should be borne in mind, that the clergy have a strict right to receive a support from those for whom they labor; that their wants are many and urgent; that they must always meet the demands of charity; and that, without adequate means, they can accomplish but little for the advancement of religion. To you, beloved brethren of the laity, we confidently look for aid in this our pressing want—perhaps, our greatest difficulty. Give with no sparing hand, but cheerfully and liberally, for the support of our theological seminaries and churches, hitherto most inadequately provided for, and often dragging out a precarious existence in the face of the most appalling difficulties. "Give, and it shall be given you;" and whilst we urge you to the discharge of this conscientious obligation, bear also in mind that we seek nothing for ourselves, but merely ask of you the means to benefit, immortally, yourselves and your children. And as we cannot always look to Europe to recruit the ranks of the priesthood, let it be your anxious care to have this want supplied, as far as you may, from amongst yourselves. Encourage the desire of entering the ranks of the clergy, which you may frequently observe in your children —a desire too often crushed out of the infant heart by worldly minded parents. Applaud the rising wish, and fan the infant spark of holiness into a hallowed flame. Teach them to love "the beauty of God's house," and train up the tender mind to be touched by the "beauty of holiness." Direct the opening heart from the pursuit of goods that perish to the search after treasures that will not pass away, and to aspire after the immortal crown that will not fade.

Another important topic on which we feel ourselves urged to address you, is the momentous question of Christian education. Much, we are aware, has been already said and written on this vital subject, but much misapprehension, we regret, still exists regarding its real nature. How often must it be repeated that mere secular knowledge is not education, and that, of itself, it contributes little, if anything, to the real happiness of the individual? Education is surely, as the term itself imports, something more than mere science, or the acquisition of knowledge. It implies an unfolding, and a direction of the powers of the mind, and a training of the affections of the heart, so as to mold the character, and form the Christian and the man —a result never attained by the mere acquisition of science. Should not the experience of all times convince us that mere human knowledge is not always virtue and happiness to man, and that the possession of the highest talents and of the most extensive acquirements are often found to be associated in the same individual with the greatest misery and the most deplorable degradation? This has been the sad lesson taught us by the past, and it is, what we may too easily discern, at the present time. It is the natural consequence of the unnatural divorce of religious from secular knowledge, of separating the knowledge that passes away—a mere transitory acquisition—from the only knowledge that is eminently worthy of an immmortal being, which will continue through all eternity "the Science of the Saints"—"the Knowledge of Salvation." Let us implore you, then, dearly beloved, to guard yourselves jealously against all such sophistry and delusion as would tend to make you pursue mere human learning, to the neglect of the divine. See that the children committed to your care be well grounded in the Christian Doctrine, which is the foundation of real knowledge, and true happiness for time and for eterity. Let them attend schools where the principles of our Holy Faith are recognized as the first principles of all knowledge, and are valued immeasurably above all human discoveries and all earthly science. We cannot caution you too strongly against those schools where Divine Faith is either openly traduced or silently ignored, or where secular learning is placed above the divine. Expose not those "little ones" to that dangerous company, where the holiest doctrines of Faith, all they have been taught to cherish and revere as most sacred and divine, are treated with open derision, or with marked irreverence. Children are much more influenced by human respect, and are far more sensitive to the shafts of ridicule, than is generally supposed; expose not, then, their infant faith and their tender courage to so dangerous a trial. Their ears should be no more assailed by a taunt against their faith, than by any gross expression that might be hurtful to their morals, for the true guardian of the purity of their hearts is to be found in the strength and integrity of their Faith. We earnestly recommend, then, the pastors of our churches to spare no effort and to shrink from no sacrifice that may be required for the establishment of such schools as we have suggested, in the respective parishes committed to their charge. Let it be their especial care that the precious seed of the Divine Word be sown in their young hearts, whilst, at the same time, they acquire the knowledge that may fit them for their career in life; and that unceasing care, and all tenderness be bestowed upon those precious flowers of the Church, who are to be Her only hope, Her "joy, and Her crown" for the future.

In concluding this our pastoral address we feel ourselves moved, beloved brethren, to remind you of the affectionate solicitude with which we ever regard you and your eternal interests, claiming in return only your docility and willing obedience. We can say in the language of the great Apostle: "We give thanks to God always for you all, making a remembrance of you in our prayers without ceasing." (I. Th. 1 c., 2 v.) It is our constant study by day, and often our anxious wakeful reflection by night, how we may advance your eternal interests, and may best discharge the awful duties, and acquit ourselves of the fearful obligations incumbent on us. But without a ready submission, an entire obedience on your part, it will be impossible for us to fulfil, as we should, the awful trust committed to our charge. We claim no authority but what we derived from Him who has said: "He that heareth you, heareth me, and he that despiseth you, despiseth me." "For Christ, therefore, we are ambassadors—God, as it were, exhorting by us." (II. Cor. 5 c., 20 v.) We feel, indeed, beloved brethren, that, in addressing you, there exists but little, if any, necessity for bringing to your minds those divine admonitions. We would not insult your faith by supposing for an instant that you could so far forget yourselves as to imitate the evil example of those who renounce the authority of Christ and His Church; of those "clouds without water which are carried about by winds; trees of the autumn, unfruitful, twice dead, plucked up by the roots; raging waves of the sea, foaming out their own confusion; wandering stars, to whom the storm of darkness is reserved forever." (St. Jude, 12, 13 v.) But at a time when, unhappily, evil example is not rare, when the spirit of revolt and of license is abroad, we deem it our duty to warn you of what is due to us, as well as to yourselves. On this head we may content ourselves with bringing before you the inspired words of the Apostle: "Remember your prelates who have spoken the word of God to you, whose faith follow, considering the end of their conversation" . . . . "Obey your prelates, and be subject to them; for, they watch as being to render an account of your souls: that they may do this with joy and not with grief. For this is not expedient for you." (Heb. xiii. 7, 17 v.) Give this ready obedience and cheerful compliance to the admonitions and warnings of those whom the "Holy Ghost has placed as bishops over you, that they may discharge their duty with joy, and not with grief;" that they may console themselves that they labor not in vain; for in hearing them, you but hear His voice who is the Chief "Bishop and Shepherd of your souls."

"For the rest, brethren, rejoice, be perfect, take exhortation, be of one mind, have peace; and the God of peace and of love shall be with you." "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the charity of God, and the communication of the Holy Ghost be with you all. Amen." (II. Cor. xiii., 11, 13 v.)

We direct that this Pastoral Letter be read in all the Churches of our respective Dioceses, on the Sunday after its reception, or as soon after as may be convenient.

Given at St. Louis this 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1858.

✠ Peter Richard, Archbishop of St. Louis.
✠ Richard Pius, Bishop of Nashville.
✠ John Martin, Bishop of Milwaukie.
✠ John, Bishop of Santa Fe, New Mexico.
✠ John Baptist, Bishop of Massena et Vicar Apostolic of Kansas.
✠ Henry Damian, Bishop of Alton.
✠ Clement, Bishop of Dubuque.
✠ James, Bishop of Antigone, Coadjutor of St. Louis, and Adm. of Chicago.
Augustin Ravoux, Adm. of St. Paul.

DIOCESE OF ST. LOUIS.

In this diocese the time during which the Indulgence of the Jubilee may be granted, commenced on the 8th of September, and will terminate on the 8th of December. The conditions for gaining the Indulgence are to be complied with by each individual within any fortnight in the above mentioned time. The churches to be visited in the city of St. Louis are the Cathedral, the Parish or Succursal (German) Church, and any other Church each one may prefer. The sick, and those otherwise prevented from visiting the churches, can have some other pious work substituted for such visit.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Sept. 17, 1858.

Your Chicago correspondent, "Mississippi," says that the Democratic party is not now what it was at the period of John Quincy Adams' administration. There is much truth in this assertion, for I have seen many imitations from that time to this in what is termed the Democratic creed. Let me give a few instances. Anterior to the Southampton massacre, that occurred in 1831, I think, the Democratic party were not only not in favor of the extension of slavery, but had actually taken decisive steps, at least in Virginia, for its gradual abolition. In the convention held at Richmond in 1825, the question was lost by only one vote. There was hardly a slaveholder south of Mason and Dixon's line that was not then either in favor of the measure, or, at least, made little or no opposition to it. Soon after "Nat Turner" and his band of desperadoes had butchered about seventy white persons—men, women, and children—in Southampton County, referred to above, I had the honor of a long interview with Gen. Jackson, at Fort Calhoun. Among the subjects discussed between us was this very question of negro emancipation, in which he felt a deep interest. He had not then, nor have I heard that he had since, any idea of extending the area of slavery beyond its present constitutional limits, for his observation to me was, "*If I had the power, I would colonize every negro in the country west of the Rocky Mountains.*" If Gen. Jackson, as head of the Democratic party at that day, had made those sentiments of his a *party question*, he would have been supported as strongly as he was in his opposition to the Bank of the United States by his political adherents. There would have been then no Lecomptonite or anti-Lecomptonite democratics, but all would be of the true Jackson stamp.

Another instance of the alacrity with which the mere political partizan changes his principles to please the leaders of his party, and I shall have done. When Mr. Van Buren first hinted at establishing a Sub-Treasury system, it was cried down by the Democratic press all over the country—and more particularly by the Richmond *Enquirer*, as tending to consolidation; yet, in a few years subsequent to this period, the lamented "Father Ritchie," proprietor and editor of the *Enquirer*, and the entire Democratic party, came to the right about, and the Sub-Treasury system became an article of its creed. It was Democratic!

I think it was either Thomas Jefferson or "John Taylor of Carolina" who said that, with all their intelligence, no people were easier changed from one set of political opinions to their opposite than the American masses. Nay, the *National Intelligencer*, of Monday last, in its leader, speaking of the instability of American politics, says:

> To the impartial observer of political events in our country no equality which they present can have appeared more marked and striking than that which is seen in their instability. From the frequent mutations of public opinion even with regard to topics which, being fundamental to the Government, one might expect to find the subject of established ideas and of a traditional policy, we are left, almost without hesitation or cavil, to draw the inference that we have no established ideas and no traditional policy with reference to a single object of national concern. And in so saying we do not allude only to the petty issues of transient and disputatious politics, erecting the paltry questions of a temporary expediency into the tests and watchwords of party. The evil is both more general and more radical than might be inferred from such minor manifestations of its existence. It is discerned, as we have already intimated, in what we might suppose would be the most primary institutes of our Government.

If this be the case, and who can deny it, may I not ask my countrymen throughout the length and breadth of the United States, what interest have they in the election of this or that man to power, or of the triumph of one party more than another? *They* all treat us precisely alike after the fashion the Whigs in Ireland treated the forty shilling freeholders up to 1825. When they became like men—independent—and shook off the serfdom of party, although they were disfranchished for it, yet they gained the principle for which they had sacrificed themselves—namely, Catholic Emancipation.

If a parallel can be drawn between the

Whigs and Tories in Ireland, and the Democrats and Republicans in this country, without offence to any, the conclusion would be that as Emancipation had been refused by the Whigs, and granted by the Tories in 1829, so, also, would it be most likely that the Irish citizens of the United States, would get more political favors from the Republicans, if they were in power, than they have as yet received from the Democrats. To those who consider this subject as one belonging to their rights as citizens, perhaps the analogies just named might furnish food for serious reflection, and enable hundreds of those persons to see the true bearing of all the political contests for power, that periodically engage both their time and money without any corresponding advantages in return.

"Mississippi" hints at a "masterly inactivity" as a remedy for the injustice done us by politicians. If such a course could become general, as an experiment for only four years from this date, I have no doubt that it would be good for both body and mind in half a million of cases. Suppose it be tried in Chicago and Washington, New York and Philadelphia, and in such other cities and towns in the Union where the "Irish vote" becomes valuable in the months of October and November annually. Who will begin the work? It will cost nobody anything. It will enable the *natives* of all parties to run their own races, without being "Irish ridden" from Hellgate to Harlem. Let us, therefore, as a class, reverse Gen. Nye's proposition and refuse to be Yankee ridden from henceforth. Such a resolution carried out by common consent to its legitimate end by the Irish would be much more profitable to them than either office-seeking or office-holding. I will resume my review of the Treasury next week.

SIGMA.

OUR IOWA CORRESPONDENCE.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, 14th Sept., 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

Sir:—In the Boston *Pilot* of this week there appears a communication, brief, indeed, and though brief, it purports to be a statement of western affairs. The *Pilot* heads this rigmarole, "Caution to Emigrants." In this "caution" we are treated to an episode on the morality of Dubuque, and what it was in the golden age, when you could sleep with open doors, with thousands and thousands lying at the threshold! But times are changed, and, therefore, emigrants must not come to the West—and that because you cannot sleep in Dubuque with open doors. Wonderfully dissuasive logic that! Next, the West in general, and the State of Iowa in particular, is bankrupt, because the thermometer got up or down (no matter which) to 45° on the 28th ult. Therefore, of course, emigrants should not come West. The corn crop was to be killed, or kilt, and then nothing to eat. But this Balaam has proved himself in this his prophecy not unequal to the animal on which the false Prophet rode. For never was there a finer crop of corn, and it is now safe. The fact is, Mr. Editor, with what is left of the old crop, and what there is of the new wheaten crop, there will be abundance of breadstuffs in even the State of Iowa. The next feature, in this "Caution," is the Emigrant Directory at Dubuque gets, by an agreement between the landowners and themselves, five per cent., on account of the information rendered, and which five per cent. the buyer of land must pay. "Caution!" Emigrants, don't come West. Good gracious! Dubuque must be a horrible place, to compel *nolens volens*, persons to pay five per cent. for services rendered. But we are not told why they (the emigrants) go to the Emigrant Directory, or why, with their eyes open, they pay this five per cent. The Dubuque Emigrant Directory must have the properties of the loadstone.

As a minor feature in this celebrated "Caution" we are told that lands are fifty per cent. cheaper this year, or just now, than for many previous—and, therefore, emigrants must stay at home. "Many during the coming winter will suffer in the cities and towns of the West"—*ergo* shun the West. Many will suffer in the towns and cities of the East, too—therefore avoid the East.

The truth is, Mr. Editor, there was never a better time to come West, for those who have capital enough to secure for themselves comfortable homes. We want no pauper emigrants, though I even doubt much if they would be worse off here than they are, or would be in the East, still whilst I say to *them*, let them not attempt the West, I say to those who desire to secure for themselves homes and landed property, now is their time.

AN EMIGRANT.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

English Law for Irish Paupers.—Cardinal Wiseman's Tour.—Galway Looking Up.—The Police persecutors discover a "mare's nest."—Consecration of the Coadjutor Bishop of Killaloe.—Cardinal Wiseman's visit to Maynooth College.—Letter from Gavazzi to Cardinal Wiseman.

DUBLIN, Sept. 10th, 1858.

A matter very illustrative of the even-handed justice which wealthy England measures out to the destitute sons and daughters of her needy sister, came before the Board of Guardians of the North Dublin Union at the last meeting. Ellen Mulroy, a native of Castlebar, in the county Mayo, lived in England for the last 25 years. She had the misfortune to marry an Englishman, and she had ten children, all born in England. One fine morning, about three months since, the husband, probably thinking he had remained long enough with Ellen, walked out after breakfast, and never came back to her. The usual consequences of such a heartless proceeding—so very common in England, so very rare, thank God, in Ireland—quickly insured to the poor woman and the five children who were living with her—misery, want, wretchedness, and ultimately utter destitution. In this sad state of things she applied for the purpose of obtaining some temporary relief to the Overseer of the parish in which she resided for many years, an individual rejoicing in the musical name of "Jubbs," who desired her to bring her children with her to him. When she did so on the following morning mother and children were locked up by directions of Jubbs (who is evidently the right man in the right place) in an oakum room, and after some days conducted under solemn escort of workhouse officials on board a Dublin steamer, from whence they were "discharged" in due course of time, on a dreary September day, on our quays, without a friend in the world, just as if they were so much merchandize, and not God's creatures. The poor woman appealed to one of the relieving officers here, who, having more bowels of compassion than are possessed by Jubbs, (who, no doubt, acted according to his instructions,) brought her before the Board, to whom she told her sorrowful tale. She was then informed that she had been transferred, according to the "law" of England, although there might be some doubt of the legality of the proceeding as regarded the children. She prayed to be sent to Liverpool, from whence, she said, she could "work her way" back to London, but it appeared the Irish Poor Law would not allow it. The Poor Law Inspector was requested to investigate the case, which all allowed to be one of very great hardship. While Ellen Mulroy had a stool in her English home the British Constitution insisted on having its dues from her; and that magnificent animal, the British Lion, did not feel his great dignity at all compromised at having a mite taken in his name from the poor Irishwoman, but when Ellen Mulroy became destitute, and confessed the fact, not from her own fault, because she was ready and willing, as she said, to work her nails off to keep the children from starving, but because of the conduct of her unmanly English husband, the British Constitution won't spare her or her children a crumb; and it directs its Overseer to remove them forthwith from the country as so much useless lumber. Such a state of the law is most discreditable, to use the mildest phrase, to a country which is never done boasting of its enlightenment, its freedom, and the liberality of its Constitution.

The tour through this country of his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, some of whose movements I gave you by anticipation in my last letter, is positively the cause of throwing into fits the various sects into which Protestantism is divided. The "Irish Church Mission Society to the Roman Catholics"—a most rampant body—has worked itself into madness since his Eminence came amongst us. All its ministers have become hoarse and "used up" generally in consequence of the arduous duties entailed on them in being obliged to preach twice a day for three weeks to prove to their congregations, usually consisting of a few decayed maiden ladies, that Cardinal Wiseman, notwithstanding his hat and his high sounding title, is nobody at all. Throwing my eye the other morning over the columns of one of the daily Protestant organs I discovered in a corner, a perfect gem, in its way, which is too good not to give you in full. Here it is just as I found it: "Cardinal Wiseman—Notice is hereby given that an Alarm will be sounded (D.V.) in the Methodist Chapel, South Great George's street, on Sunday evening next at seven o'clock, by the Rev. James Griffin." There's a charming air of mystery and wildness about this little paragraph which is very exciting. An inquiring mind at once asks with what description of wind instrument the Rev. gentleman will sound the "alarm"—what he expects will be the result of it, and what he intends to do with the Cardinal when he has sounded it; I wonder whether the Rev. James Griffin has any friends living, and if so whether they have ever heard of such an Institution as a Lunatic Asylum?

It is an old saying that "a straw shows the way the wind blows," and probably a comparatively trifling circumstance in its way may serve to demonstrate that the current of prosperity is beginning at last to set in towards Galway. The circumstance to which I allude is the opening in that town by one of our Dublin lessees of a theatre to be there permanently established to supply the requirements which it is natural to suppose will be created by the new Galway line. I have been credibly informed that Galway is looking up rapidly—house rents increasing and building lots stiff—and if the new Packet line should be permanently established (of which there is now little doubt) the City of the Tribes, so long neglected and running to decay, will be one of the most flourishing ports on the Island.

The persevering persecutors of the Popish police force of this city have resumed their dirty work of endeavoring to harass that body; the result of the present celebrated effort, however, has been failure the most signal and ridiculous. In the daily organ of the Orange party, the *Express*, there appeared the other morning a long leading article, duly "leaded," in which it was stated that the Dublin police had now proved to demonstration, and in a manner that should convince their most enthusiastic admirers, that they were unfit to guard the rights and liberties of Her Majesty's Irish Protestant subjects, inasmuch as they had disgraced themselves on the previous Sunday by yoking themselves, in a tumultuous and disorderly manner, with a number of citizens, to the carriage of Cardinal Wiseman, as he was returning from preaching in the Metropolitan Church, and by drawing His Eminence to the residence of Archbishop Cullen, in Eccles street. The writer of the article went on to comment, in very nice language, on the impropriety of such a proceeding on the part of a body of public servants paid by public money to protect the public peace, and he virtuously demanded a searching inquiry into such an alarming state of things. This article of course was devoured with considerable relish by the intelligent readers of the *Express*, who, no doubt, rubbed their hands over it, and secretly congratulated themselves that this obnoxious force has at last got into a "mess" out of which they most certainly never could extricate themselves. Alas! however, for the hopes of these good people. In all the papers of the following morning appeared a short business-like letter from the Inspector who was in charge of the Police at the chapel on the day in question, stating in so many words that the statement on which the labored article of the Orange Journal was founded was entirely false. To this note were appended a few editorial lines in which the Editor swallowed his whole article of the previous day. He said he had received the information from a person who represented himself as an "eye-witness," adding that he was glad there was no foundation for the report. Thus finishing off with a great lie, for if the aforesaid Editor deposed upon all the Bibles that ever were published, that this stuffing of the lie down his throat gave him pleasure, he would not find any one so "green" as to credit him. The whole affair reminds one of the saying of somebody who knew a thing or two about "poor human nature"—that it is the easiest thing in the world to make a person believe what he wishes were true.

The Right Rev. Dr. Flannery was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop to the Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Bishop of Killaloe, who is in very infirm health, on Sunday last, by the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel; the assistant prelates being the Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Cloyne, and the Right Rev. Dr. O'Hea, Bishop of Ross. The consecration sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry. The Right Rev. Dr. Flannery filled the office of Dean of Residence in the Catholic University since the establishment of that Institution.

His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman visited Maynooth College last Wednesday, where he presided at a grand Pontifical High Mass, and delivered a very able reply to an address from the President, Professors and Students; in the course of which he said he was convinced that from the sound, scientific and orthodox theological training the students received, they would be perfectly able to maintain the interests not only of religion, but of true religion throughout Ireland. In the evening his Eminence was entertained at a banquet, and the town was brilliantly illuminated in honor of his visit. His Eminence will proceed to Kilkenny in the course of next week on a visit to his aunt who resides there, and in all probability he will leave Ireland before the close of next week.

A most scurrilous letter from the individual known as Allessandro Gavazzi, having reference to Cardinal Wiseman's visit to Ireland, appeared this week in one of the Protestant evening papers. This precious document is so very coarse and low that one must conclude it was written either by a madman or a person very much under the influence of ardent spirits. It is to be wondered that any journal professing to be respectable would soil its columns by giving it insertion.

DUBLINER.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

More Swedish intolerance.—The Deaf and Dumb Schools in Paris.—The Turkish Finances.—Letter from the Bishop of Jassen.—State of Indu.—Letter from the Apostolical Vicar of Corea.—Missionary labors and incidents in that country.—The Church of Aubervilliers and its history.

PARIS, September 2d, 1858.

The *Univers* gives us another sample of Swedish intolerance. In 1852, M'lle. Sophie B——, by birth a Swede and brought up in the Lutheran confession, having been blessed with the light of the true faith embraced the Catholic religion. Three days after her abjuration she left her intolerant country to seek a more hospitable and Christian land. She came to France and took the veil under the name of Sister Mary—and since that time has humbly and sincerely devoted herself to the education of youth in one of the schools in the diocese of Paris. On the 27th of last December, her sister, named Eva, died at Stockholm without issue, and leaving as her only heirs her two sisters, one of them a Lutheran and the other a Catholic, her who is the subject of this statement. Some days since an attache of the Swedish Legation went to the Convent where Sister Mary is, and requested her to sign a document by which she recognized that having become a Catholic she lost all right to the estate of her sister. After having consulted her Superiors, the Sister replied that she could not sign such a document, nor recognize laws so unjust and so universally censured, that in refusing her signature she did not act through a feeling of personal interest but solely to protect the rights of her countrymen and of her co-religionists. The attache had to take away his document unsigned. The *Univers* remarks that the attache performed his mission in the most polite and gentlemanly manner, feeling, no doubt, mortified at being obliged to make such a request, and his conduct is the more commendable as it is too rare among the agents of his Government, and it is only a few months since a young Swedish lady who was converted in this city was most disgracefully treated by a Swedish agent before whom she had been summoned on account of her conversion.

A most edifying ceremony took place last week in one of the institutions of the Brothers of the Christian Schools in this city. Premiums were given to, and *livrets* of apprenticeship distributed the deaf and dumb and blind children of the municipal schools established by Dr. Blanchet. The Cardinal Archbishop presided, and a great many ecclesiastics were present, as well as the members of the Municipal Council, the general-inspectors and judiciary notabilities. Some Turkish envoys, who had been sent by their government to study Dr. Blanchet's system of educating the deaf and dumb, were objects of considerable interest. At the conclusion of the school exercises, the Cardinal-Archbishop complimented the teachers of both sexes on the brilliant results they had obtained, and pointed out the advantages of these schools in the different arrondissements of the city. M. Victor Fouchet, Counsellor of the Court of Cassation, thanked his Eminence for his kindness and condescension, and the interesting affair terminated by a piece of sacred music, admirably rendered by the splendid band of the Imperial Guard.

A change has taken place in the Turkish Ministry, the cause of which is disorder and extravagance in the Department of Finance. According to certain journals the unpleasant condition of the treasury had been hid from

the Sultan in order that the course of his prodigality might not be interrupted. He is said to have been exceedingly irritated on account of having been kept in ignorance of the real state of affairs. There is now every probability of a ministerial crisis, and of the dismissal of the Grand Vizir; the difficulty is, it seems, to find a successor. A special committee has been appointed to inquire into the manner in which the funds of the Ottoman treasury have been squandered.

Extracts from a letter of Mgr. Charbonnaux, Bishop of Jassen, have been published. They represent the state of India as unchanged. The English drive the insurgents from all the forts they occupy, beat them in the field every time they meet them, but the insurgents are ubiquitous. The Reverend prelate says that if the natives had an Abd-el-Kader to lead them, they would very soon finish the English columns. The forced marches and the prolonged living in the tents, which are veritable ovens, fill up the hospitals, where there are hospitals, or mark their march of the army by files of tombs. In Mysore food is exceedingly dear, and a terrible drought prevails.

Another interesting letter from Mgr. Berneux, the Apostolical Vicar of Corea, gives an account of the progress of our missionaries as well as to the sufferings of the Corean converts to our holy religion. In the capital, Kingkitoa, where Mgr. Berneux resides, there are about 1,800 Catholics. Many of them belong to Pagan families who are unaware of the conversion of their members. The Coreans possess great energy of character. In 1839 children of twelve and fourteen years of age were dragged before the mandarins, allowed their limbs to be broken, and suffered decapitation sooner than apostatize. Mgr. Berneux relates a proof of heroism given by one of his flock. The young man had been converted by his mother, and when his uncles heard of his conversion they implored him to spare the family the disgrace of having Christians among them. They tried coaxing, and then threats, and at last, blows. "Strike," said the youth, "kill me if you like. I became a Christian to save my soul; your blows are a ladder which will lead me to heaven." They then threatened to bring him before the Mandarin. "I am ready to follow you," said he. "What can the Mandarin do? Kill me? He will send me to heaven. Exile me? God is everywhere, and I can serve him anywhere." At last seeing that there was no chance of persuading or forcing him to abandon his new faith the uncles concluded to leave him in peace. This young man brought to the the Bishop eleven pagans he himself had converted and instructed. A young pagan woman, whose mother had been converted, was studying the Catechism in secret. The book fell into the hands of her husband who burned it without making any remark. She soon got another which the husband found again and then he loaded her with imprecations. She quietly replied that she was his wife and that he could curse her, beat her, repudiate her, that she was ready to endure anything; but that he could not prevent her from embracing the Christian faith. She then threw herself on the ground ready to receive the blows. The husband, furious, beat her terribly, and when she was all blood and bruises she said, showing her wounds: "You may begin afresh day after day but I will be a Christian." And she came to be baptized a few days afterwards.

The Church of Aubervilliers, situated five miles from this city, has been lately undergoing repairs, and some days ago his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris presided at the blessing of a bell intended for that edifice and which cost 12,000 francs. The Church of Aubervilliers, diversely named *Our Lady of Virtue* and *Our Lady of Miracles*, is celebrated in history. It was burned in 1470 by the Armagnacs who ravaged the village, but was speedily rebuilt in consequence of a bull of the Pope granting indulgences to all those who would contribute to its rebuilding. It was a famous shrine and crowds of pilgrims visited it. The most remarkable was, in 1529, that of the pilgrimage from all the parishes of Paris to implore the intercession of the Mother of God that a stop might be put to the progress of heresy. The persons composing the immense procession carried such a number of torches that the inhabitants of Montlhery, a village fifteen miles from Paris, thought the entire city was on fire, and went with the greatest possible speed to the capital to aid in putting out the supposed conflagration. It was also in the Church of Notre Dame des Vertus the Chevaliers de l'Etoile (Knights of the Star), an order founded by King John in 1551, held their assembly. —.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Queen's visit to Leeds.—The new Town Hall.—Enthusiasm and Disappointment.—The Cherbourg Fever.—"Tear 'em" Roebuck.—Renewal of diplomatic intercourse with Naples.—The Cardinal-Archbishop.—The thrilling Romance of Jung Bahadoor and an English lady of beauty and rank.—A detachment of Royal Engineers en route for British Columbia.—An American Association.—The Established Church in trouble.—Franciscan Convent in Wales.

LONDON, 10th September, 1858.

The event of the week has been the Queen's visit to Leeds and the inauguration of the New Town Hall in that city. If we can place any reliance on the reporters for the press, the enthusiasm with which her Majesty was greeted exceeded that which hailed her on any other occasion, notwithstanding the intensely brilliant accounts of every visit to every place where her Majesty has set foot since I have had any memory for Royal progresses. The capital of Yorkshire has been up to the present without a building worthy of its commercial importance, but the inhabitants have made up for the want so long experienced, by erecting an edifice which, according to the press, has no superior in England, and not many in Europe. The foundation stone of this new building was laid in August, 1853. It is of the Roman-Corinthian order. The grand hall is said to be the largest in the kingdom. It is 162 feet long, 72 wide, and 75 high. In one end of the hall is an organ which is in keeping with the building. A dazzling screen of glass divides the hall from the vestibule. The floor is covered with tesselated pavement of the same pattern and made by the same firm as that of your Senate House in Washington. The inauguration took place on Tuesday, when an address was presented to her Majesty in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Leeds. Her Majesty read a short, written reply which was handed to her by the Premier. The Prince Consort was next addressed and next replied. The Mayor was then knighted by her Majesty, and Lord Derby announced that he was commanded to announce in the Queen's name that the hall was opened. The fact of the inauguration having been performed by proxy, notwithstanding the presence of her Majesty, threw a certain amount of cold water over the enthusiasm of the men of Leeds, but there is no joy without alloy.

A new epidemic is making great ravages here. It is the Cherbourg fever and ague. Little Roebuck is suffering from a most aggravated attack of it. He got a fearful fit the other day in Sheffield, and it broke out in a speech, in which he likened himself unto a trusty watch-dog yclept "Tear 'em," whose barking nobody could silence. As long as French writers incite their countrymen to invade England, so long will "Tear 'em" Roebuck bark. He considers that Cherbourg is a standing menace to England, so we may suppose that he intends barking as long as it stands. He will be pretty hoarse, I think, before he gets done yelping, and would do well to procure and train up young "Tear 'ems" of the Roebuck race in the way they should bark. It would be a good thing to make barking the speciality of the family. Mr. Roebuck distinguished himself by barking at Naples, and now he has taken France in hand. What a pity it is that he is a "Tear 'em" of the race of dogs that delight to bark, but never bite. Another opportunity for a bark will be shortly given to our Sheffield dog, for the French government intend erecting fortifications at La Hogue, a point declared by the great Vauban to be of vast strategical importance.

The rumor that the present government contemplates renewing diplomatic relations with Naples at an early day has roused some other barkers who pretend to execute their canine manifestations for "the honor of England and the interests of outraged humanity." They howl against this national humiliation. They say that the reasons which led to a rupture still exist to render its continuance imperative. The King of Naples, forsooth, insists upon governing his own country, and not allowing foreign interference in the affairs of his kingdom. What an insult to England who could arrange them much better and who has no necessity for further improvement at home!

The progress of our Cardinal-Archbishop through the sister island is a terrible rebuke to the Lord-Lieutenant for his paltry conduct in absenting himself from the Bright dinner. The Tory government now see that it was a most terrible blunder, though I doubt not the Lord-Lieutenant acted according to orders. Indeed his speech in Killarney says as much. But whoever was to blame for it, it was the most egregious error the government had as yet committed, and Lord Derby and his disciples will bite their fingers over it for some time.

The Chinese treaty has not yet arrived, and we are without news from India. Latest English accounts represent the insurrection as nearly ended; French accounts, via Marseilles, state that Nena Sahib is in a stronger position than ever.

The Prince of Nepaul, Jung Bahadoor, is expected to visit this country in spring. A story as truthful as the "Jessie Brown" fiction about the brave Jung, is going the rounds. When he visited this country some time since, he fell inextricably in love with an English lady of surpassing beauty and elevated rank. He "propoged," as Mrs Gamp would say, but was not accepted. Ere he left the milk-white cliffs of Albion (excuse the romantic style, but the subject carries me away) he prayed the lady of great beauty and high rank to accept a splendid oriental ring as a small token of his esteem. The lady with great reluctance (of course) accepted the present which was accompanied by an Arabian Nights' sort of promise, that if ever the fair one had a wish to make she need only send the ring to her servant Jung and her wish would be gratified. The noble lady returned the ring with a request that Jung should revenge the victims of whose murder at Cawnpore we have no proof whatever. Jung immediately joined the English ranks. Those penny-a-liners are a poor set after all; they might have got up a story not altogether so "used up" as that.

A detachment of the Royal Engineers, composed of a hundred sappers with the requisite number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, accompanied by their families, leave on Wednesday next by the clipper ship *Thames City* for our newly-named Territory of British Columbia. They are all picked men and have among them representatives of almost every trade and profession. They are armed with Colt's Revolvers and Lancaster Rifles, and take with them provisions enough to last from four to six months. Steam-engines, rails, &c., are to be sent out after them. They are to receive a very liberal pay, and after six years' service such of them as desire to settle in the colony will receive a grant of land.

An "American Association" has opened rooms in this city. It professes to have a charitable aim, and besides intends presenting objects of interest both to Americans and English. It proposes to furnish the English information as to America and American information about England. It particularly invites the English friends of America and also the unfriendly, with a view to removing their unfriendliness, a feeling which, says one of its members in a letter, should not be cherished by any in Britain or America, who glory in the deeds of conflict and martyrdom witnessed in this land for religious liberty! This will show you what the tone of the society is.

The Bishop of Oxford has issued a commission addressed to three laymen and two clergymen of his diocese, to inquire into the charges made against the Rev. Richard Temple West, M. A., of Christchurch, Oxford, and curate of Boyne Hill, in reference to his practice of confession, and to report to his lordship whether there is *prima facie* ground for instituting farther proceedings. The commissioners all hold High Church views, and some of them belong to the ultra-Tractarian School.

The difficulties of the Church by law established are multiplying. An important case will soon come before the courts of law. The rectory of Niton, in the Isle of Wight, lately became vacant by the death of the Rev. Richard Dixon, and the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford, presented thereto the Rev. Mr. Southey, M. A., a fellow of that society. The Bishop of the diocese refuses to institute Mr. Southey on account of his Tractarian tendencies, particularly basing his refusal upon a sermon, on account of which the Bishop of Chichester prohibited him from again preaching in that diocese.

The foundation-stone of a Franciscan Convent was laid some days since at Pantasaph, North Wales, by Lady Fielding, Viscount Fielding, recent converts to the holy Catholic Faith, having given fifteen acres of land for a site. His lordship has also contributed £500 towards the building. W.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Domestic.

DIOCESE OF BALTIMORE—ORDINATIONS.—On Wednesday, September 15th, the Most Rev. Archbishop Kenrick conferred tonsure in the Seminary Chapel, on Joseph Onthanks and James Gibbons, of the Diocese of Baltimore; also on John Fagan and John Francis Campbell, of the Diocese of Hartford; also on William John Daly, of the Diocese of Boston, and Edward Michael Hickey, of the Diocese of Newark. On the same occasion he promoted to tonsure and minor orders, P. F. McCarthy, of the Diocese of Baltimore, as also James Bohen, Daniel Mullen, and Bernard B. D. Coil, of the Diocese of Hartford; also to minor orders, Lawrence Molloy, of the Diocese of Baltimore, and Louis F. Braire, Peter D. Laurent, Marius Tixier, and Michael A. Guillon, of the Diocese of Toronto, Canada. On Thursday, September 16, Subdeaconship was conferred in the same chapel on James Bohen, Daniel Mullen, Edward McCosker, Bernard B. D. Coil, L. S. Braire, P. D. Laurent, M. Ticier, and M. A. Guillon; also on Constantine Hergenroether and James Sheoran of the C. H. R.; also on John B. De Wolf, S. J. On Friday, the three Religious, with B. Coil, received Deaconship in the Cathedral, and on Saturday the three Religious were ordained priests.—*Catholic Mirror.*

NEW ORLEANS.—At the Convent of the Redemptorists, New Orleans, on Thursday, 16th September, of the prevailing epidemic, died the Rev. Michael Girard, of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, aged 39 years. Father Girard was a native of Loraine, France. The poor of all nations cannot soon forget him—Americans, Irish, Germans, French, all were recipients of his zeal. Gifted by God with a perfect knowledge of three languages—German, French and English—he was able to make himself "all to all," to gain all to Christ. His body was consigned to its last resting place in the Church of the Assumption at the foot of the altar of the Blessed Virgin, amidst the lamentations of his spiritual children. Sister Anastasia, whose name in the world was Elizabeth Finley, fell a victim to the prevailing epidemic, at the Charity Hospital, in this city. She had been only a few months in New Orleans, having arrived here from Emmitsburg last March. The Rev. Mr. Houlihan, who has been suffering from an attack of the epidemic, is better. We hear of five or six other Catholic Clergymen who have been also stricken down in the discharge of their duties. The prayers of the faithful are invoked for their recovery.—*Catholic Standard.*

THE NEW TOWER OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH.—The handsome Church of St. Mary's will, when the new steeple and spire are completed, be an ornament to Peoria, and an enduring monument to the zeal and liberality of the Rev. Mr. Dillon, his assistant, and the congregation. It will be really a magnificent and picturesque structure, having no equal in the State outside of Chicago. Workmen are now busily employed upon it, under the direction of Mr. Ulricson, a distinguished architect. The brick work is contracted for by Mr. C. P. O'Gorman, and the carpenter work by Peter Kinney. Under the administration of the Rev. Mr. Dillon the congregation of St. Mary's can scarcely help prospering.—*Peoria Standard.*

CLERICAL CHANGES.—The following changes have been made since the Rt. Rev. Bishop Timon's return from Europe: In Rochester, the Rev. D. Moore, of St Bridget's, has been transferred to St. Mary's to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Rev. T. McEvoy. Rev. M. M'Guire, of Lima, is appointed to St. Bridget's, and Rev. Thomas O'Brien, of the Immaculate Conception Church, Corn Hill, Rochester, goes to Lima, and is to be assisted by Rev. F. English, in the Missions of Avon Springs, Genesee, &c. Rev F. McKeon, assistant at St. Patrick's, Rochester, goes to the Immaculate Conception.—*Buffalo Sentinel.*

ORDINATIONS.—The Rt. Rev. Bishop Neumann, in the Episcopal Chapel, on Wednesday, the 15th September, promoted to Subdeaconship Messrs. Augustine J. McConomy, Jeremiah F. Shanahan and John Volmeyer. On the following day Mr. Volmeyer was ordained Deacon. On Saturday, the 18th, Rev. John Finnen, Hugh Monaghan, and John Volmeyer were elevated to the Priesthood, Mr. Augustine J. McConomy received Deaconship, and Messrs. Francis L. Newfield, Charles McMonigle, Thos. Fox, John Monahan, John Loughran, and Henry L. Wright received Minor Orders.—*Philadelphia Catholic Herald and Visitor.*

Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood gave Confirmation to two adult converts, a gentleman and lady, in the Cathedral Chapel on Sunday, 19th September, and in the preceding week baptized, confirmed and prepared for death (which followed a few days after), a married lady, who renounced the errors of Presbyterianism and found peace and repose in the Catholic Church. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Neumann also administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in St. Gregory's Church (Cathedral Cemetery), on Sunday, 26th Sept.—*Ibid.*

Rev. John D. Davis has been appointed to the Mission of Path Valley, and will have care also of the congregation of Shade Valley, in the Diocese of Pittsburg.—*Ibid.*

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.—On the 28th of August three novices made their vows at the Ursuline Convent of St. Louis, Mo. The sermon was preached by Rev. F. Coller, Pastor of SS. Peter and Paul's Church. The names of the novices were Miss Radspieler (Sister M. Theodora), Miss Brietenbach (Sister M. Cajetana), and Miss Wissmann (Sister M. Benedicta.)

On Sunday, 19th September, the Right Rev. John McGill, Bishop of Richmond, laid the corner stone of a new Catholic Church at Fairfax Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The ceremonies commenced at half-past nine o'clock, in the presence of many Washington and Alexandria citizens, as well as a large number from the surrounding country.

St. Joseph's Cathedral was filled on Sunday, 19th Sept., with a large and highly respectable audience, who assembled together for the purpose of seeing our good Bishop after his return from Europe, and to listen to his account of his travels. We recognized among the crowd many of our most wealthy and respected citizens.—*Ibid.*

NEW YORK MARKETS.

GRAIN—Wheat is less sought after, owing, in part, to the high prices asked by holders. Desirable lots are not plenty. Sales have been confined to small lots, including very good white Canada at $1 34; very choice white Long Island at $1 60; choice white Kentucky at $1 55; and poor mixed Southern at $1 15 ℔ bushel. Corn has been purchased to the extent of 32,500 bushels, at 71@76c. for unsound to choice mixed Western, chiefly within the range; 86@88c. for white Southern; and 97@99c. for yellow Southern and Jersey ℔ bushel Sales were also made of small lots of Rye at 78c. ℔ bushel. Barley is held above the views of buyers, and is inactive. Oats are in demand at uniform rates; Western at 49@52c.; Canada at 48@52c.; State is 48@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40@45c.; and Southern at 35@40c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales, chiefly at 50c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues depressed, and prices tend downward. Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at $16 90@$17 for Mess; $19 25 for Clear; and $14 90@$15 for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are heavy and languid, at 8½@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and fair request, at former quotations; 40,000 lbs. Western Middles sold at 9½@9¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is dull and drooping; 350 tcs. and bbls changed hands, in lots, at 11½@11¾c. for fair to prime old; and 10¾c. for new, ℔ lb. Beef is quiet and depressed; sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $13@$14 25 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 37½ for extra do.; $11 25@$12 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams continue in light supply and demand at old prices. Butter is in request, at 12@17c. for Ohio; 14@20c. for common to good State, and 21@23c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 4½@7¾c. for ordinary to prime, ℔ lb.

WOOL—The trade last week has been very fair, and if there is any change to notice it is for the better. The stock is lessening very perceptibly, and sellers are proportionably firmer. Fleece wool and pulled wool are mostly inquired for, and the sales sum up for the week 160,000 lbs. of both descriptions, at prices mostly withheld, but within our quoted rates. Foreign is still dull and moves very slowly. No sales to notice of importance. The arrivals of fleeces are very light—1,156 bales.

The Good bye at the Door.

Words by J. E. CARPENTER.

Music by STEPHEN GLOVER.

Of all the mem'ries of the past That come like sum - mer dreams, Whose

rain - bow hues still round us cast Their bright, their bright, but fleeting beams, The

dear - est, sweetest that can be Of days gone long be - fore, Are

those that oft re - call to me The 'good bye'– the 'good bye' at the door Are

those that bring to mind to me The 'good bye'– the 'good bye' at the door.

But time and place have quite estranged
Each early friend we knew;
How few remain how many changed–
Of those, of those we deem'd so true;
Those happy hours again to me

But mem'ry can restore,
The ling'ring thought will ever be
The 'good bye'– the 'good bye' at the door.
And life's last moments seems to be
The 'good bye'– the 'good bye' at the door.

EDUCATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY OF OUR LADY OF ANGELS,

Niagara County, N. Y.,

(Suspension Bridge Post Office.)

Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Mission of St. Vincent de Paul.

THIS Institution is situated in one of the most healthy and delightful locations in this country. It stands on an eminence over the Niagara river and enjoys a sublime view of the varied scenery of its rapids—its mountain banks, Brock's monument on Queenstown heights—Lewiston Suspension Bridge—Lake Ontario, and the surrounding country. It is about one mile and a half from the great Suspension Bridge, and three miles from the Falls of Niagara which are heard in the distance.

The Seminary possesses 300 acres of valuable land, irrigated with several springs, which also afford a bathing pond of the purest water. The studies pursued at the Seminary are Ecclesiastical, Classical, Scientific and Commercial. Age of admittance into the ecclesiastical department, over fourteen years. Younger boys of good Catholic parents are received, and trained amongst the ecclesiastical students. Particular attention will be paid to form their character to religion, honor and true politeness. A matron will be charged with the care of their clothes, cleanliness, &c.

Terms for board and tuition of those	Per annum. $150
" " " Ecclesiastical students	125
Washing and mending of articles washed	12
Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Seminary	8
Entrance Fee	5
Board, &c., during vacations	20

The Scholastic Year commences on the 1st of September and ends on the 20th of July.

Persons arriving at the New York Central Depot, Niagara City, (Suspension Bridge,) may take a carriage (fare 50 cents) or walk along the Lewiston Railroad about one mile to the Seminary.

VERY REV. JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, C.M., Sup.
REV. JOHN MONAGHAN, C.M.
" DENIS LEYDEN "
" THOMAS SMYTH, "
" ABRAHAM RYAN, "

NIAGARA CITY, N. Y., July, 1858. ag7 2m

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY,

Nos. 44 and 46 Second Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Brothers of the Christian Schools had for a long time past cause to regret their being necessitated, from want of accommodations, to refuse numerous applications from respectable parents desirous of procuring for their children a thorough education. To meet these demands, the Brothers have purchased and fitted out at great expense the elegant house (No. 46) adjoining their own residence. This house will be entirely devoted to the purpose for which it has been purchased. There will be six distinct Classes, having each one Teacher or more, thus forming a regular and very desirable gradation necessarily conducive to the rapid progress of the pupils. The number of pupils in each class will be limited.

The Scholastic year will consist of eleven calendar months, or four quarters of twelve weeks each.

The Classes will open on the first Monday of September.

Payments will be quarterly, and invariably in advance.

The course of education will consist of Reading, Writing, English Grammar, French Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geometry, (Theoretical and Practical,) Trigonometry, Algebra, History, Rhetoric, Philosophy, (the theory and practice, there being a complete Philosophical apparatus for the purpose,) the use of the Globes, Music, instrumental and vocal French, Latin, Greek, &c., &c.

Terms:

1st, or Lowest Class	$ 5 00	per quarter.
2d Class	6 00	"
3d "	7 00	"
4th "	8 00	"
5th, or High Class	9 00	"
6th, or Superior Class	10 00	"
Music, (excepting Piano)	2 50	"
" Piano, with privilege of learning on any other instrument	5 00	"

There will be no extra charge for French, Greek, Latin, &c.

Class Books of the very highest order will be furnished, without charge, excepting Classical Books, which must be provided by the pupils themselves.

ag28 tf

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,

TROY, NEW YORK.

Under the Direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Entrance to the Academy 237 Fourth Street.

THIS Institution, the object of which is the Christian education of children, will re-open on the first Monday of September. Its fine situation, and the extent and arrangement of the grounds attached to it, render it, in point of salubrity, all that can be desired, while the house destined for the pupils is fitted up in a style of comfort, and even elegance, not surpassed by any establishment of the kind. The greatest attention is paid to the moral and physical well-being of the children, and a paternal vigilance is at all times extended over them.

Two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each, constitute the Academic year. No one is received for a shorter period than a session, nor will any deduction be made in case of withdrawal before the expiration of the session.

The course of instruction comprises the elementary, and all the higher branches of English education, French, Drawing, Music, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to English Composition, Book-keeping, and the Mathematics. The Academy is provided with an extensive Cabinet of apparatus for the use of Classes in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Surveying, &c.

Terms:

	Per annum.
Board and Tuition	$100
Washing and Mending	20
Books and Stationery	12
Music, Vocal and Instrumental	12
" (with Piano) "	24

Payable half-yearly, on entrance, and during the first week of second session. No departure from the above terms.

☞ With the exception of Doctor's Fees, there is no extra charge whatever.

N. B.—Each Boarder should have a sufficiency of Linen and Clothing. The Linen should be marked with the name in full. ag28 tf

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

At No. 326 Plane Street,

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

PARENTS and GUARDIANS will find this a very proper School for Pupils to receive a thorough English and Mercantile Education. Strict attention will be paid to their moral and religious instructions. Lowest terms for Board, Washing, and Tuition, $25 per quarter, payable in advance.

Rules and Regulations made known at the School.

ag29 tf JOHN McKINNEY, *Principal.*

EDUCATION.

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY INFANCY,

MANHATTANVILLE, NEW YORK.

Under the Direction of the Christian Brothers.

Children received from seven years of age and upwards.

TO raise up youth in the fear and love of God, and in that respect and submission which they owe to their parents; to train them to the knowledge and practice of our holy religion; to form them to the social duties of life, and prepare them for honorable pursuits in their future career, is the object of this Institution. A vigilant and fatherly care, united with a firm though mild discipline; a plan of school exercises adapted to the age and ability of the pupils, whereby instruction is conveyed in a pleasant and agreeable manner; a judicious distribution of time between study and recreation; a good, wholesome and sufficient diet; proper in and out-door exercises; all these and other important advantages are to be met with in the Academy. Tending as they do to the moral, intellectual, and physical development of the future man, they have not failed through the past to endear the Institution to its inmates, who find therein the salutary influences of school discipline, blended with the sweets of home. The location is a healthy one, and of easy access from the city of New York.

The building, originally large and commodious, has been made still more so by late improvements of various kinds.

Board and Washing, Tuition, use of School Books, Stationery and Library, $180 per annum.

Payments made semi-annually in advance.

The Academic year is 11 months, commencing on the 1st of September and terminating on the 1st of August.

The following branches are taught according to the learner's age and capacity, viz: Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Book-keeping, Geometry, Algebra, Composition, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, the French language, Vocal Music, and Drawing.

EXTRA BRANCHES.

The Spanish and German languages are taught, and lessons given on the Piano, Violin, Flute, &c., to those whose parents or guardians desire it. For each of these respectively there is an extra charge. (No extra charge for French or Drawing.)

For further particulars apply personally or by letter to THE BROTHER SUPERIOR,

sep4 tf At the Academy.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART,

ALBANY, NEW YORK.

THIS Institution is beautifully situated, about two miles from Albany, on the Troy road, overlooking the Hudson, and commanding a view of the cities and of the whole surrounding scenery of Albany and Troy. The shady walks and woodlands by which it is diversified; the eminence on which the house stands, embosomed in trees; the high hills in the distance, covered with beautifully variegated foliage, make this a most delightful and healthy site for a Young Ladies' Academy. In case of sickness the Ladies administer, with the fondness of a mother, to the wants of the children committed to their charge. Unceasing care and vigilance render the superintendence and government complete. The system of education embraces every useful and ornamental branch suitable for Young Ladies.

Terms:

Board and Tuition per annum, $130, payable half-yearly in advance. From this rule there will be no deviation.

Day Scholars, per quarter	$10 00
Day Scholars dining at the Academy, per quarter	15 00
Use of Piano, per quarter	3 00
Stationery, per annum	8 00
Washing	20 00
Physician's Fees	3 00

Postage charged to parents. Each pupil will pay on entrance for use of Bed, &c., five dollars.

Music, Drawing, Painting, and the Languages, excepting French, form extra charges. As French enters into the usual course of instruction, peculiar attention is given to form the pupils to a correct and elegant style of writing in it, as well as in their own language. Peculiar attention will also be paid to plain and ornamental needlework. No deduction will be made for a pupil withdrawn before the expiration of a term except for cogent reasons.

The Scholastic year will begin on the first Monday of September, and end in the month of July. Pupils are admitted at any time during the year. There will be an extra charge of fifteen dollars for pupils who remain during the vacation.

The pupils are permitted to receive visits only from their parents, or from such as are formally authorized by them.

For further particulars apply to

ag28 tf THE LADY SUPERIOR.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

THIS Institution is Catholic; the students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the northwestern suburbs of this city so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

The best professors are engaged, and the students are at all hours under their care, as well in hours of play as in time of class.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.

Terms:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of Bedding, paid half-yearly in advance, is	$150
For Students not learning Greek or Latin	135
Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra	15
French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each per annum	20
Music, per annum	40
Use of Piano, per annum	8

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in cases of sickness, Medicines and Doctors's Fees will form extra charges.

No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pair of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

nov17 REV. P. REILLY, *President.*

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

BELLEVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

CONDUCTED BY

JOSEPH AND CATHERINE CLARK.

THE fine situation of this Institution, and the extent of the grounds attached to it, render it, in point of health, all that can be desired, while the houses intended for the pupils are fitted up in a style of comfort which will give satisfaction. Boys and girls will be received from 7 to 14 years of age; they are always under the watchful care of their teachers, and form but one family with them; they shall receive a thorough religious and mercantile education. Particular attention will be paid to them that they attend to their religious duties. Lowest terms for Board, Washing, and Tuition, $25 per quarter, payable in advance. Rules and Regulations made known at the School. This School has the approval of the Rev. Pastor. The stage from Newark passes the door twice a day. ap10 6m

EDUCATION.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,

FORDHAM, N. Y.

THIS Institution, situated at Fordham, eleven miles from the city, on the Harlem Railroad, is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

The terms are: Board, Tuition, use of Bedding, per annum, payable half-yearly in advance, $200; Washing and Mending of Linen, $15; Physician's Fees, $3. The extra charges are for the Summer Vacation spent at the College; for Music, Drawing, German and Spanish; besides Books, Stationery, Clothing, &c., when furnished by the Treasurer.

There are two preparatory classes, from which Students pass to the Classical or to the Commercial Course.

The Collegiate year begins on the first Wednesday of September and ends about the 15th of July.

sep11 6t R. J. TELLIER, S. J., *President.*

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

BY P. SMITH,

At Belleville, New Jersey.

ENCOURAGED by the Catholic Pastor of this place, Mr. SMITH begs to inform Parents and Guardians that he will take charge of a few Male Pupils, from the ages of seven to thirteen, or thereabouts. They will receive the kindest care, together with a sound Catholic and Commercial Education.

Terms:—$25 per Quarter, in advance.

Steamboat leaves Newark every hour up to 6 o'clock, P.M.

Mr. Smith has the warm approval and recommendation of the Rev. Pastor. ag29 tf

MONS. L DE GRAND VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL,

A CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION,

Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

THE course of studies is extensive, and the religious instruction, personal habits and comfort of the pupils are sedulously attended to. Terms $200 per School year. References: Rev. A. CAUVIN, of Hoboken, and many of the Rev. Clergy, as also many patrons of high standing. ap17 6m

ACADEMY OF MOUNT ST. VINCENT,

NEW YORK.

THIS Institution is situated on 105th street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, near Harlem. The Scholastic Year will commence on the first MONDAY in September.

TERMS:—Board, Tuition and Washing, per annum, $160. Music, Drawing, Painting, French, Spanish and German languages, form extra charges. ag14 2m

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ap17 1y

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Chancellor,	2,200	North American,	1,800
Cornelia Lawrence,	2,000	Resolute (New),	2,000
City of Mobile,	2,000	Robert Kelly,	1,500
Cultivator,	2,000	Saratoga,	1,600
Cynosure,	2,000	Thornton,	2,000
D. W. Clinton,	2,000	Universe,	2,000
Vanguard, 1,800 tons.			

The Ships of this Line are unsurpassed by any in the service; they have been built expressly for the trade, are noted for their quick passages, their accommodations are all that could be desired, and the frequency and punctuality of their departure offer advantages to the emigrant not to be had by any other Line. Such passengers as decline coming out, the full amount paid for them will be promptly refunded.

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Passengers forwarded to the Western States and Canada at the lowest possible rates as usual.

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These ships are mostly new—having been built expressly for the Line—with superior accommodation for passengers—sailing punctually as advertised, and make remarkably short passages, and bringing out all our passengers promptly; and if they decline coming out, the passage money will be returned, as usual, without deduction.

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"This excellent compilation includes the GOSPELS and EPISTLES for the year, and various offices, special devotions and Novenas, in addition to the usual contents. In accordance with an important suggestion made in reference to similar works some time ago, the Litanies not formally authorized by the Church, but which, nevertheless, have of late been frequently published in works of devotion, have in this instance been left out, with, we believe, one exception, the Litany of the Child Jesus. This book is well printed in large, clear type, and will be found a useful companion and guide to the Holy Temple."—*Philadelphia Catholic Herald and Visitor.*

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II.

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CORPORATION NOTICE.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, August 2, 1858.

To the Sheriff of the County of New York:

SIR—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of John A. King;

A Lieutenant Governor, in the place of Henry R. Selden;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Samuel B. Ruggles, appointed in place of Samuel S. Whallon deceased;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of William A. Russell;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City of New York;

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And also, a Representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards in the City of New York.

COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

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Four Coroners, in the place of Frederick W. Perry, Ddward D. Connery, Robert Gamble, and Samuel C. Hills;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chap. 320 of Laws of 1858, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said law, "submitting the question of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same to the people of the State."

CHAP. 320.

AN ACT to submit the question of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same, to the people of the State:

Passed April 17, 1858—three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Inspectors of Election in each town, ward, and election district in this State, at the annual election to be held in November next, shall provide a proper box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this State entitled to vote for members of the Legislature at such election. On such ballot shall be written or printed, or partly written or printed, by those voters who are in favor of a Convention: "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same? Yes." And by those voters who are opposed thereto, the words: "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same? No." And all citizens entitled to vote as aforesaid shall be allowed to vote by ballot as aforesaid in the election district in which he resides, and not elsewhere.

SEC. 2. So much of articles one, two and three, of title four, of chapter one hundred and thirty, of an act entitled "An act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and the acts amending the same, as regulates the manner of conducting elections and challenges, oaths to be administered, and enquiries to be made, of persons offering to vote, shall be deemed applicable to the votes to be given or offered under this act; and the manner of voting and challenges, and the penalties for false swearing, prescribed by law, are hereby declared in full force and effect in voting or offering to vote under this act.

SEC. 3. The said votes given for and against a convention, in pursuance of this act, shall be canvassed by the inspectors of the several election districts or polls of the said election in the manner prescribed by law, and as provided in article four, of title four, of chapter one hundred and thirty of the said act, passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and the acts amending the same, as far as the same are applicable; and such canvass shall be completed by ascertaining tho whole number of votes given in each election district or poll for a convention, and the whole number of votes given against such convention, in the form aforesaid; and the result being found the inspectors shall make a statement in words, at full length, of the number of ballots received in relation to such convention, and shall also state in words, at full length, the whole number of ballots having thereon the words, "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same? Yes." And also the whole number of ballots having thereon the words, "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same? No." Such statements as aforesaid shall contain a caption, stating the day on which and the number of the district, the town or ward, and the county at which the election was held, and at the end thereof a certificate that such statement is correct in all respects, which certificate shall be subscribed by all the inspectors, and a true copy of such statement shall be immediately filed by them in the office of the clerk of the town or city.

SEC. 4. The original statements, duly certified as aforesaid, shall be delivered by the inspectors, or one of them to be deputed for that purpose, to the supervisor, or, in case there be no supervisor, or he shall be disabled from attending the board of canvassers, then to one of the assessors of the town or ward, within twenty-four hours after the same shall have been subscribed by such inspectors, to be disposed of as other statements at such election are now required by law.

SEC. 5. So much of articles first, second, third and fourth, of title fifth, of chapter one hundred and thirty, of the act entitled "An act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers," and the acts amending the same, as regulates the duties of County Canvassers and their proceedings, and the duty of County Clerks, and the Secretary of State, and the Board of State Canvassers, shall be applied to the canvassing and ascertaining the will of the people of this State in relation to the proposed convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes or ballots given in and returned as aforesaid are against a convention, then the said canvassers are required to certify and declare that fact by a certificate, subscribed by them, and filed with the Secretary of State; but if it shall appear by the said canvass that a majority of the ballots or votes given as aforesaid are for a convention, then they shall by like certificates, to be filed as aforesaid, declare that fact; and the said Secretary shall communicate a copy of such certificate to both branches of the Legislature, at the opening of the next session thereof. Yours, respectfully,

GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State.

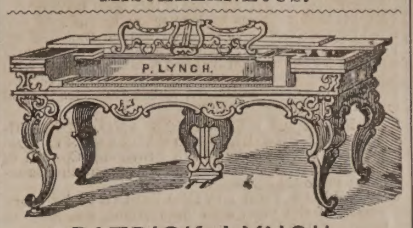
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, August 4, 1858.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of th Secretary of State, and the requirements of the Statute in such case made and provided.

JAMES C. WILLET.
Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

☞ All the public newspapers in the county will publish the above once in each week until the election and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for payment. See revised Stat., vol 1, chap. 6, title 3, article 2d, part 1st, page 149. aug21

MISCELLANEOUS.



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Third-class from New York to any of the above-named places.....30
Return Tickets, available for six months.....60
Certificates of passage from Antwerp to New York 45

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and all parts of the Continent, without delay.

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The Company's Steamship BOSPHORUS leaves Antwerp in connection with each departure from Liverpool to New York, conveying goods and passengers to New York at through rates. Bills of Lading signed in Antwerp.

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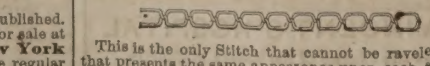
In Antwerp to J. P. KREMER & CO.
In Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Tower Buildings.
jy21 6m izmz

"Hand sewing cannot equal its work."—*N. Y. Tablet.*

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES—A VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.—A new Tension and a Hemmer that turns hems of any width without previous basting. Office No. 343 Broadway, N. Y.

DIAGRAM OF THE LOCK STITCH.



This is the only Stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it.
sep18 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Comfort in Cold Weather.....$1,000!

SANFORD'S $1,000 CHALLENGE

PATENT PORTABLE HEATER

FOR warming *Private* and *Public Rooms, Churches, Schools*, &c., &c., with pure, warm air in the very best manner, with *great economy of fuel*, requiring but little *space*, and arranged to warm single rooms as an ordinary stove, or the room where standing, and rooms above, or it can be put in a cellar, and used as a furnace. In any of these forms it will do the work of from 3 to 5 stoves with the fuel required by one, *for proof of which send for a Book of Letters.*

SANFORD'S MAMMOTH or GLOBE HEATER is of *cast iron*, strong and durable, and a very powerful and economical heater for *Railroad Depots* and *Shops, Factories, Stores*, and all places that are exposed and require strong *heat;* for drawings and recommendations of which refer to last pages of Book of Letters. Made and for sale by

NATIONAL STOVE WORKS,

where are also made all kinds of Cooking and Heating Stoves for wood or coal, adapted to all parts of the world.

SANFORD, TRUSLOW & CO., Proprietors.
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THE SECOND ANNUAL FESTIVAL

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,

For the Benefit of the Poor,

WILL BE HELD AT THE

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,

October 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th.

Tickets Fifty Cents. Can be had of the Members of the several Conferences, and at the Catholic Bookstores. oct2 tf

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

THE Committee from the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, having in charge the binding out of orphans, in their desire to increase the opportunities for useful employment for such as the Society may have to bind out hereafter, invite applications from Catholic farmers throughout the State. Orphans are bound out as soon after fourteen years of age as places can be found for them. The requirements are:

1. The condition in life of applicants must be such as to ensure to the orphans a good home, with a sufficiency of good food and clothing, and a fair opportunity of learning farm work

2. The orphan is to have full opportunity (so far as the place may afford) of hearing Mass, attending to religious instructions, and otherwise discharging his or her religious duties.

3. The travelling expenses of the orphans to place of destination are to be paid by the persons to whom they may be bound out.

Satisfactory references will, of course, be required by the Committee, whose regular meetings are on the second and last Wednesday of each month. All communications to be addressed to Committee on Admissions and Binding, R. C. Orphan Asylum, Prince st., corner of Mott, New York.

Applicants wishing to see the orphans who are to be bound out, in order to make a choice from them, are referred to Mother Elizabeth, Sister Servant of the Asylum for Boys, Fifth avenue, between 51st and 52d streets, and Sister Mary Frances, Sister Servant of the Asylum for Girls, Prince street, corner of Mott.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
Chairman of Committee.
CHARLES TOAL,
THOMAS REILY,
L. B. BINSSE,
L. J. WHITE,
Members of Committee.
L. B. BINSSE, Secretary. sep11 tf

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, September 8, Steamer CLIFTON, Captain T. R. PADDOCK, will leave the foot of Jay street at 8 o'clock every day, Sundays included, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw, landing at Amos street each way.

☞ Freight taken at low rates, and cash on delivery.

TIME TABLE.—Leave Heverstraw at 1 P. M.; Sing Sing, 1.30; Tarrytown, 2; Irvington, 2.30; Dobbs Ferry, 3; Hastings, 3.10; Yonkers, 3.40.

For freight or passage apply to
GEORGE T. STANLEY,
sep25 8t Foot of Robinson street, Office.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,

627 Sixth Avenue.

J. McL. most respectfully informs his old patrons and the public in general, that he has added to his business Gas Fitting in all its branches. An assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, Mantel Ornaments, and a general assortment of the latest style of Gas Fixtures, always on hand.

PLUMBING, &c.—Water Closets, Hot and Cold Shower Baths, Wash Hand Basins, Boilers, Lift and Force Pumps, with all the various sizes of Lead, Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes, introduced into stores, private dwellings and public institutions, on the most reasonable terms.

All orders for city and country promptly attended to. mar20 1y

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RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public that he is the oldest established and only reliable Bill Poster in New York. He is now prepared to Post or Circulate Bills, &c., &c., on the most reasonable terms, and pledges himself to give satisfaction; also Paper Hanging and Stenceling done in all its branches. All orders received will be promptly attended to, and executed with unparalleled dispatch.

☞ Remember **39 BEEKMAN STREET,** corner of William, near the TABLET Office, N. Y mar13 1y

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sep25 3m fzm 59 BEEKMAN STREET.

Information Wanted.

Of JOHN CASEY, a native of Labasheeda, county Clare, Ireland, when last heard from he boarded with Edward Dooley, Springfield, Mass. He will hear from his sister Bridget by addressing a few lines to Patrick Sheahan, Lowell, Mass. oct2 3t

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Every kind and size, fine and superfine, including

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ORNAMENTAL WORK

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N. B.—The Subscriber has just removed to the above No. from No. 39 Centre. sep4 1f

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LANSINGBURGH PALE AND AMBER ALE,

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PORTER FOR SHIPPING AND CITY USE.

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Slate and Metal Roofing, Tin Roofs and Leaders Repaired and Painted in the Best Manner.

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Stoves Lined with Brick; Cleaned, Repaired and Put Up. Jobbing done at the Shortest Notice.
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NICHOLAS SERF,

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THE undersigned invites the attention of the Reverend Clergy and others to his stock of PURE WAX CANDLES, of every size and kind.

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J. DOOLEY,

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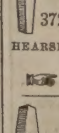
UNDERTAKER,

No. 38 Fourth Avenue, corner Eighth St.

HEARSE AND COACHES PROCURED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

☞ Burials personally attended to. my15 1y



THOMAS CONNOR,

SEXTON OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,

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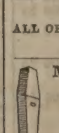

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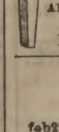

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feb27

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